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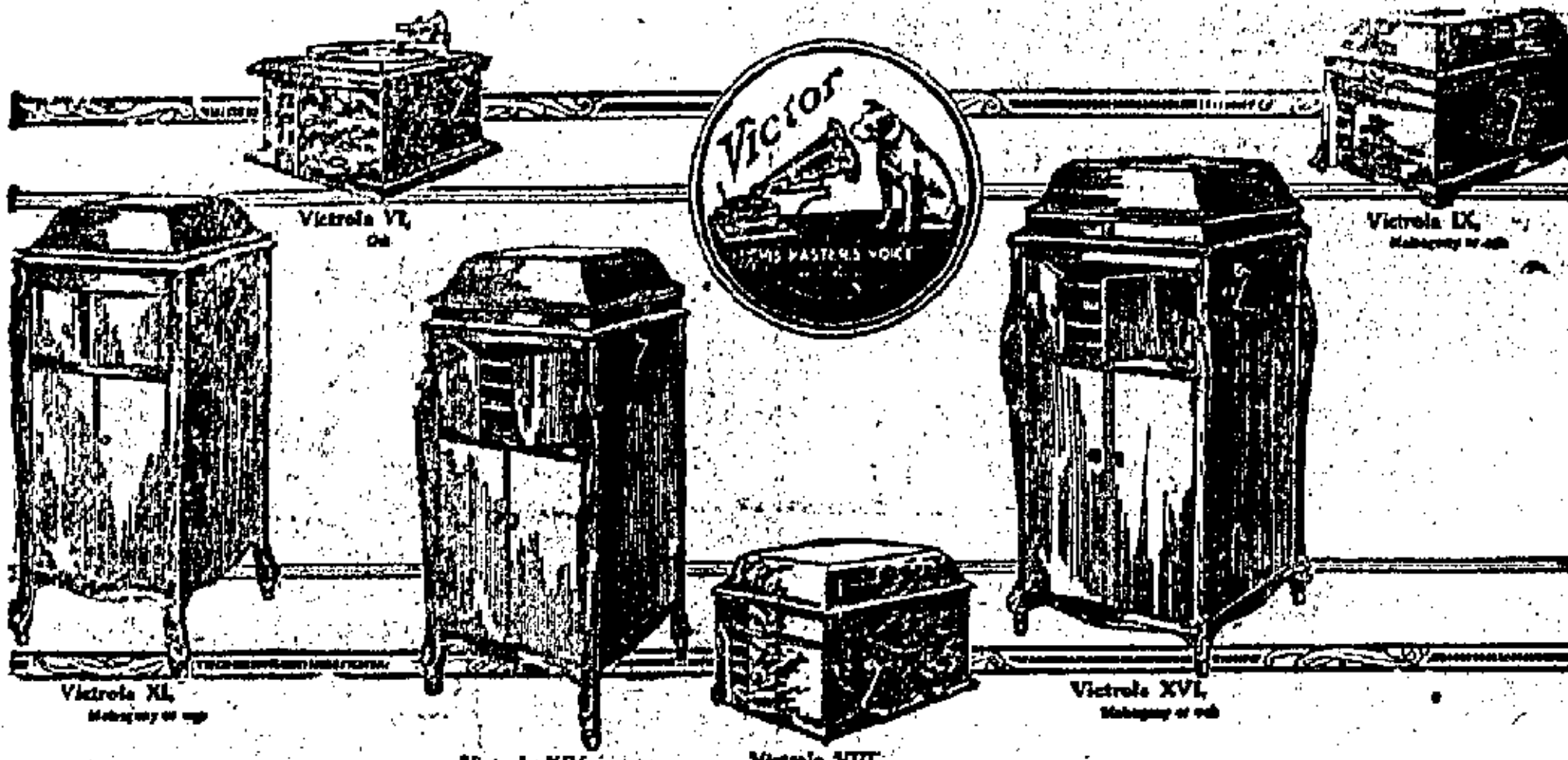
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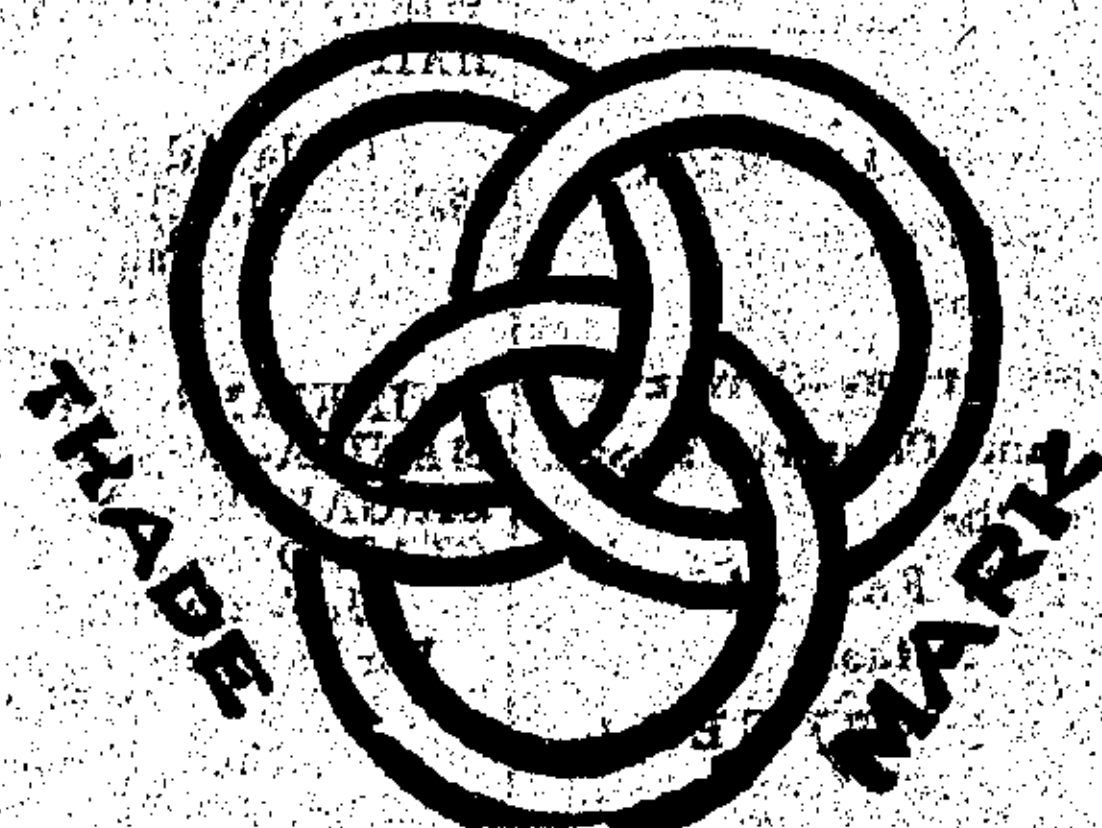
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A NEW PLAGUE SERUM.
WORK BY BACTERIOLOGISTS IN
CHINA.

The present war in Europe has brought all sorts of fears about the prevalence of typhoid fever among the troops. Thanks, however, to Sir Broth Wright's vaccine, the occurrence of this disease has been reduced to a minimum and the warring nations have been spared the horrors of the typhoid germ. In the same way, the dreaded tetanus or lock-jaw has been overcome, all the battlefields of Flanders which two years ago produced thousands of cases of lock-jaw from wounds now claim very few indeed, simply because an effective serum has been discovered which practically does away with the disease if injected early enough.

It may be remembered that the medical officers of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service have been devoting considerable time to the elucidation of plague problems. Last summer they made some important discoveries regarding plague inhalation. The experiments which have for the last six months been conducted by Dr. T. E. Ebersson, bacteriologist of that Medical Service, at the Naval Medical College in Tientsin have yielded results which bid fair to open a new and effective means of combating the pest.

HAFKINE'S METHOD.

The old method of Hafkine, introduced twenty years ago, is too uncertain and full of technical errors. The present investigations aimed both at actively immunising the body against infection and also furnishing a highly potent serum for protective and prophylactic purposes. Hafkine's vaccine, though used extensively in the bubonic type of plague has been only moderately successful. In the pneumonic and septicaemic types it has failed absolutely. Again this immunity when obtained is of very short duration, and has never shown itself of any value once the disease obtained a strong foothold in the system.

Dr. Ebersson has found that the plague organism behaves differently from most of the known bacteria in that it does not lend itself to the methods of immunisation study as we now understand the subject. It has been highly desirable to find some means whereby the animal body may build up an active resistance to a possible infection. In order that this may take place, it is necessary for the body to take an active part in the process, and this has not hitherto been obtained because the Bacillus Pestis is so virulent and overwhelms the natural body defences. At the same time the methods of immunisation which are successful in the case of other organisms have failed completely in the case of plague or have yielded negligible results.

A NEW METHOD.

After numerous experiments and tedious researches, the preliminary tests made so far on animals point to encouraging possibilities with a new method. By this method the plague organisms are made to play an active rôle in the production of a poison which is used to immunise animals. Obviously, the more toxic the poison is, the better the chances of obtaining immunity, provided the animal may survive doses of the poison. Use is made of the different factors which operate to bring about an immunity by imitating the course of the disease. The materials used for the purpose are plague bacteria, blood serum of rabbits and normal horse serum which like all blood sera contains certain elements. It is these peculiar normal elements which when acting upon the plague bacilli after they have been treated with the serum of immunised rabbits liberate a definite toxic substance capable of producing immediate shock, intoxication or even death. Repeated doses of this poison, called "protectoxin," have been shown to build up a resistance to the shock-producing property of the substance. In a series of methods, varying numbers of injections of the material were given, and the animals tested ten days after the last injection with living, highly virulent culture inoculated directly into the system. The dose so administered was considerably larger (10 times) than that given to "Control" Animals. The latter, with one exception, succumbed in 2-3 days, whereas the treated animals survived or showed positive protection against the infection. The object of these experiments was to place the results beyond doubt, and administer large doses of the bacilli were given. Moreover, the results were obtained with a systematic inoculation which always gives rise to a septicaemic plague, shown to be fatal in every case. That there was protection is evident, and further experiments are now being conducted to establish the points more severely and to obtain a powerful serum with animals immunised by the method of "protectoxin."

It is fortunate that Tientsin offers so many facilities for this important work. Dr. Shand of the U.S. Army has kindly supplied all the necessary serum; and the authorities of the Naval (Pei-yang) Medical College have rendered every possible assistance.

SEA NOT SAFE FOR WOUNDED.
PASSAGE REFUSED TO HOSPITAL
SHIP.

The Foreign Office recently issued the following:—

An arrangement has existed for some time between His Majesty's Government and the German Government by which British and German incapacitated prisoners of war are repatriated at certain intervals, the conveyance of the prisoners of war to and from Holland being effected by means of a British hospital ship. In pursuance of this arrangement an exchange of incapacitated prisoners was due to take place on the 7th inst., and all the necessary preparations had been made by the British authorities for the exchange. His Majesty's Government received, through the United States Embassy, before the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the following telegram from the German Government:—

"Foreign Office communicates following:—British Government has intended to bring the severely wounded Germans who are to be released from Tilbury to Hook Holland with British hospital ship Saint Denis on 7th inst. Foreign Office requests the Embassy to call attention of British Government by telegraph to the fact that this method of transportation can no longer be considered as safe owing to the changes which have occurred meanwhile. Transportation of severely wounded to and from England can therefore only be considered either by means of one of the Dutch paddle-wheel steamships which have been guaranteed safe conduct from the German side, or by means of a hospital ship to Southern France outside of the maritime zone, inside of which traffic has been prohibited, and from there to Switzerland. Some means of transportation will also be necessary for further transports of released German civil prisoners from England."

In further note Foreign Office states: In view of circumstances mentioned in preceding note German military administration has temporarily interrupted transport of severely wounded English. It will first await reply of English Government to above-mentioned note verbatim. As soon as this answer has been received repatriation of English invalids will be arranged in same manner in which severely wounded Germans are repatriated. As regards question of determining route for transportation, German Government presumes that British will decide for transportation with one of Dutch paddle-wheel steamships, as this is far shorter and less hard for wounded. This route would also deserve preference to route via Switzerland for reason that German French exchange transports already take place by that route. In case repatriation is to take place on Dutch ship German Legation at The Hague has been instructed to approach Government there with an inquiry whether it is prepared to attend to exchange of severely wounded on both sides on Dutch paddle-wheel boats from Flushing to England and vice versa. In future, repatriation of German and English civil prisoners would then also be effected in same manner. Answer desired as soon as possible."

The Foreign Office adds the following brief and acid comment. It is not stated whether any reply has been sent to Berlin:—

Comment on the nature of such communications, or upon the character that inspires them, seems superfluous.

HOLLAND'S PREDICAMENT.

A VULNERABLE FRONTIER.

"What will Holland do?" is the title of a leading article in the *Gazette de Hollande*, which goes on to say:—

It is highly important that the special position of Holland should be realised beyond the seas. Holland is surrounded by Germany and territory in German hands. On the Dutch frontier, there is not a single hill. Much has certainly been done to keep the Dutch Army abreast of war developments, but Holland has few resources of her own with which to supply all the immense mechanical requirements upon which success or failure depends. Moreover, the fate of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania is not alluring.

To fight for a high ideal is one thing when one's own homeland is safe; it is another thing when it means one's own farms and villages blown to pieces. These facts must be thoroughly appreciated, if the action of our Government would be able to remain quiescent should our communications be cut off for any length of time.

Her Folk publishes figures showing Holland's dependence on Great Britain for various imports and exports. The Journal shows that Holland imported in 1916 1,379,935 tons of coal from England, and declares that if the importation of coal is stopped Dutch industries will be worse off than ever before. A similar situation, it says, prevails in regard to iron imports, which are badly required. Moreover the Dutch cotton industry at present almost entirely depends on imports from Great Britain. Holland's flourishing export trade to Great Britain in bottles, glass for windows, and margarine is also seriously threatened.

WHY NOT FIGHT HUN LIES?
AN ENGLISHMAN OF
MINNEAPOLIS.

Some time ago I received a letter from an English gentleman of Minneapolis, whose soul was gravely perturbed by the shortcomings of England.

He is, he says, British in every fibre; he wishes nothing so much as that the Allies should win; and what troubles him most is the conviction, strengthened by the reading of American newspapers, that England has done, is doing, and will do nothing to beat Germany.

It is strange indeed that after two years of hard work we should not have proved our seriousness even to the sympathetic gentleman of Minneapolis, who prays ingeniously that England may be spurred on to regain something of her lost prestige. "To win it all back," the good man is sure, "would be a colossal task which she can never accomplish."

So from a distance this "well-wisher" looks upon England, the country of his origin, with eyes of despair. There is no German story invented to the discredit of England that he does not accept sadly, as the statement of a plain and sober fact. He wonders how it is, for instance, that England is doing far less of resources, he asks, or a question of cowardice or bravery? It pains him that we should, as he thinks, lag far behind Serbia or Roumania in enterprise and courage. And then, that no rag of self-esteem should be left us, he charges us with boastfulness. "The whole world," he grumbles, "knows that if continual boasting would have won the war, England would have won it long ago."

It is well to see ourselves sometimes as others see us, especially when the prospect of our ruin speaks more in sorrow than in anger. And we have not yet touched upon the ugliest charge which this groaner of Minneapolis brings against us. "And now," says he, "the most terrible thing of all—why have the Dominions received the treatment they have? Why have the Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders been systematically sent where they would bear the brunt of the slaughter and the fighting, while Englishmen shirked as systematically?" And he encloses a Press-cutting from his local newspaper, which proves to his satisfaction that the English use the Canadians and Australians merely to save their own lives; that, being too cowardly to fight themselves, they throw the brave and willing sons of the overseas Dominions into the fray.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM.
Now I have very little sympathy with the English gentleman of Minneapolis. In spite of his sincerity he lacks sense and judgment. It is of small use for a man to be British in every fibre if he has not faith enough in his Motherland to reject instantly the foul aspersions which are cast upon her. Even if he reads the slanders invented by the Teutonised Press of America he should know better than to believe them. But his complaints are interesting, because they are general, and they compel us to ask ourselves the question: Why are the English misunderstood all the world over?

It is mainly our own fault. We have a deeply rooted dislike of mentioning ourselves or our achievements. If we can suppress our names after an action we are delighted. We find a sort of indolence in calling attention to what we have done. It is a strange quality, this habit of suppression, a quality which is far nearer to shyness than to modesty. We are not modest, but in the Minneapolisian's despite we are not boastful. As we are pleased with the heroism of our friends, so we take our own successes for granted. We have the air of saying: "Of course we succeeded; we knew we should, and could have been surprised only by failure." And others, who lack either the will or the power to know the truth, jump recklessly to the conclusion that we are doing nothing.

In other words England has not a spark of that excellent thing—local patriotism. If we look at our newspapers we shall find some justification for the doubts which assail our imperfectly informed friends. We read constantly about the splendid achievements of the Scots and Irish, of the Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders. But what the English do, and how they do it, we are told not a word. Is it that the prowess of England, being taken for granted, is not what is called "good copy"? Or are our writers, themselves Englishmen, displaying an excessive politeness praising the deed of others. I do not understand the motive of the reticence, which clearly misleads thousands.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE.
When the falsehoods of the Hunish Press are forgotten, even Minneapolis will understand what England has done for herself and for the world. From the reporter's point of view she may be deficient in "picturesqueness." There is no doubt about the greatness of her effort for the manifold sacrifices which she has borne with cheerful equanimity. Unprepared at the beginning of the war, she has risen at last to the height of her effort, and it only the Germans did not keep a heavy hand upon some part of the American Press there would be no pity in the United States which would still minimise either her willingness or her bravery. And as we read such documents as this letter from Minneapolis we cannot but wonder whether the foolish misunderstanding of England is worth correction and by what means it can be corrected.

The Germans have shown ever since the war began the greatest skill in that game of doubtful honour called "propaganda." The name is no less barbarous than the thing, handled as the Germans handle it. For them every lie is

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"MARINERS OF ENGLAND."
RESCUES FROM THE SEA.

"I will give you a toast—'The salt of the earth—the British Navy.'" And we drank it in the sparkling wine of France. It was one of the Merchant Service, who spoke, and he had not landed an hour. He and his crew of 21 were left by the commander of *U-99* in a small open boat 300 miles from land in a wintry sea and wintry weather.

There was an unarmoured vessel and no wireless to send out the cry S.O.S. to the British patrol, and for three days and three nights, scantily clad, a few hard biscuits and bully beef to share, they fought on until at 32 knots a British destroyer encompassed them. To turn their thoughts from their hard times—their nerves were a little ragged, and why shouldn't they be?—told them of the *Mantola* that had passed my way the day before. A stately passenger ship she was, and young wives were aboard taking their children to fond fathers in India. All went well until they were 100 miles from the nearest land, when without warning a torpedo dealt a fatal blow. The murderers came up to gloat upon the victims and to take the captain prisoner, when a snudge of smoke on the horizon sent them scurrying away. At break of dawn I told them how I lifted those children ashore—one a fair-haired boy of five, such another as my own; and little girls younger still. And then I stopped and was sorry. They all were crying.

Women and little children—for us it doesn't matter—but the flens from hell to leave little children and women in open boats in the Atlantic 100 miles from land. If the captain of that *U-boat* were here I could kill him with my hands. And then I told them how splendid the women were—how they sang in the open boats and never a word of complaint. One, indeed, was querulous when she got to land—it was all my fault—there wasn't a single curling tongs in the hotel!

And the officers and European members of the crew—their whole mind was on getting away to man another ship. It is always the same with these men—some I have met who twice and three times have been cast upon the face of the waters—and always "I'm for the job to-morrow." And yet the first toast of these men from the *Saronian* was "The Salt of the Earth—the British Navy." I coupled with it under my breath "The mariners of England—the Merchant Service." They have the spirit—the true bull-dog breed—that the Germans cannot understand, and which laughs their "frightfulness" to scorn. They are silent men of staid, those merchant service men, and in this selfish world of ours they suffer for it. How many know, for instance, that their pay stops from the moment the ship sinks?

When they arrive sodden and half-clad (with all their belongings gone)—is the cost of their outfit stopped from their money? One shivering lad I tried to force into a draper's shop—wouldn't go—it was his third time, he told me, and he couldn't afford to be out of his clothes for long enough until he got home! It may be that he was wrong and that different shipping companies have different rules; but we are not so bankrupt in decency and in fair play that the matter can remain in doubt.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

All White uniform of 1916 or previous issues which requires alteration or to be condemned as unfit must be produced at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17th.

All ranks to whom this notice applies must produce their uniform for inspection, but they themselves may attend in plain clothes.

The names of men not yet in possession of any white uniform must be at once sent by Equipment officers to the Store Sergeant, Central Station.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Friday, April 13th—Band Practice.
Monday, April 16th—Music Class.
Wednesday, April 18th—Band Practice.
Thursday, April 19th—Orchestra Practice.

All these fixtures are for 8 p.m.
POLICE SCHOOL.
Class XI. (Inspector Gordon)—Tuesday, April 17th.

STRENGTH.
P.O. 665 Frost is invalidated out.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

12th April, 1917.

useful which may throw discredit upon the foe. The news which they distribute with untrusting activity, for the most part false news. But falsehood is hard to check at a distance of some thousand miles, and the Germans have calculated, wisely enough, the effect upon messages of a journey across the ocean. That for many months a false impression was given in the United States in Spain, and elsewhere, by industrious Germans is perfectly certain. The truth about the war, in fact, is only just beginning to emerge abroad. And we have done very little to counteract the busy cunning of our adversaries.

We are not well skilled in the art or science of "propaganda." In falsehood we cannot hope to compete with the Germans, and indeed we have not tried. Moreover, as I have said, we do not like talking about ourselves, and to talk about oneself is the beginning and the end of "propaganda." So we have failed in presenting our case before the world, which at the start was sternly inclined to believe us. That we have suffered from our own neglect is idle to deny, but we have suffered rather in feeling than in fact. If we would have men speak well of us we must redouble our power of advertisement and make our apologies before the neutrals with a greater persuasiveness than we have employed hitherto. And yet let us not forget that a victory in the field is worth a thousand columns of studied eloquence, and that the falsehoods of the Germans will be silenced most effectively by the thunder of our British guns.

AN ENGLISHMAN.
Daily Mail.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

WINNERS IN THE HOLIDAY GAMES.

During the Easter holidays several competitions were played over the Fanling Course.

On Good Friday the event was the pool competition for men, medal play over 18 holes. There were forty-five entries in this competition, the leading scores being as follow:—

*Mr. G. B. Dunnett, 94-13=81
*Mr. N. J. Stabb, 98-10=88
*Mr. J. Hooper, 93-9=84
*Dr. Lindsay Woods, 88-9=89
*Mr. D. E. Clarke, 99-12=87

*Win the first and second prizes respectively.

The Saturday and Sunday competitions included a pool, and a "tombstone" competition over 18 holes for prizes presented by the American members of the Club.

The pool competition, in which there were ten entries, was won by Mr. Eldon Potter with a score of 91-9=82.

In the Tombstone Competition, the cup was won by Mr. Golland, whose handicap was six, and who finished on the edge of the 19th hole. Captain Edwards, with a handicap of nine, finished on the edge of the 19th green. Mr. W. D. Kraft won the hidden prize which was given to the player whose peg or "tombstone" was nearest to a selected spot, which was disclosed after the round was completed.

The Ladies' Tombstone Competition was won by Mrs. Frank Maitland.

The scores for the mixed foursomes competition, nine holes, over the Relief Course, were as follow:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart 49-6=43
Mrs. Humphreys and Mr. Wodehouse 53-9=44
Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Golland 53-9=44
Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Woodhead 53-9=44
Mrs. A. E. Griffin and Hon. Mr. Holyoak 56-11=45
Mrs. Maitland and Mr. Winslow 51-8=45
Dr. and Mrs. McKenny 55-9=49
Mrs. Adams and Mr. Griffin 56-9=47
Miss M. Rodger and Mr. Cassidy 56-9=48
Mrs. Winslow and Mr. Lindell 49-1=48
Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Wilkinon 52-4=48
Dr. and Mrs. Drepper 58-9=49
Mrs. Moore and Mr. Evans 51-7=44

There were 20 entries. Mrs. A. E. Griffin and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak were the winners, and the pairs scoring 44 all tied for second place.

All the Ladies' Nine Hole Medal Competition, over the Relief Course, resulted as follows:—

*Mrs. Maitland 51-6=45
*Mrs. Pearce 53-6=46
*Miss Wilkinson 51-5=46
Mrs. Humphreys 59-10=49
Mrs. Adams 57-8=49
Mrs. Moore 55-7=48
Miss J. Rodgers 60-10=50
Mrs. Winslow 50-2=50
Miss M. Rodger 58-5=51
Mrs. H. Griffin 62-9=53
Mrs. A. E. Griffin 68-13=53
Mrs. J. W. Stewart 59-5=53
Mrs. Drepper 64-9=55

*Tied for prizes.

On Monday a Mixed Foursome Competition was played, 18 holes medal play, over the big course. Thirty couples took part, and the principal scores were as follow:—

*Miss Gordon and K. M. Cumming 98-9=89
*Mrs. Moore and S. Evans 100-12=91
Mrs. A. Anderson and G. C. Moxon 116-22=94
Mrs. Maitland and A. G. Fletcher 100-14=95
Miss Lammer and E. H. Gray 117-22=95
Surgeon and Mrs. Basil Taylor 115-19=96
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crapnell 114-18=96
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart 106-9=97
Mrs. H. Griffin and F. J. de Rome 112-15=97
Miss P. Gordon and G. B. Layton 114-15=99
Mrs. H. Humphreys and A. E. Griffin 118-19=99
Dr. and Mrs. Drepper 118-17=101
Miss Robertson and Major Robertson 119-15=104
Mr. and Mrs. Potter 114-8=106

*First and second respectively. Miss Gordon and K. M. Cumming also won the scratch prize.

CAPTAIN'S CUP FOR APRIL.

*Mr. E. J. Gris, 84-5=79
Mr. S. Evans, 95-14=81
Mr. H. P. Winslow, 94-12=82

*Qualifies for cup.

SPORT AND PATRIOTISM.

At the Fanling Club House on Saturday evening, after dinner, sixteen members were present and someone suggested an odds-and-ends sale on behalf of War Charities. There was a most generous response. No less a sum than \$130 was paid for a pipe, a golf umbrella realised \$120, two "Silver Kings" were knocked down at \$55 and \$50 respectively, and various other odds and ends were also disposed of at fancy prices, a sum of over \$1,000 being raised.

S.P.O.R.T.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACES FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUPS.

The races for the Commodore's Cups are due to take place on Saturday next, for cruises of all classes.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (Starboard), Stonecutters Island (Starboard), Channel Rocks (Starboard).

Starting Line:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy.

Finishing Line:—Club House, North Point.

LIGHT WEATHER HANDICAP.

	M. S.
Feathers	Scratch.
Miranda	— 30
Oonore	— 40
Queen Bee	— 1 30
Vesper	— 1 30
Irene	— 1 30
Dorothy II	— 1 30
Scotengden	— 1 50

HEAVY WEATHER HANDICAP.

	M. S.
Miranda	Scratch.
Scotengden	— 30
Oonore	— 40
Dorothy II	— 1 30
Feathers	— 1 30
Irene	— 1 30
Queen Bee	— 1 30
Vesper	— 1 30

The foregoing handicaps have been arranged to suit a Harbour race in the varying conditions of the weather at this time of the year. The Commodore will decide immediately before starting time whether Light Weather or Heavy Weather Handicap will apply. If in the opinion of the Commodore the weather conditions are such that there is little chance of completing the race within the time limit, viz. 6.30 p.m., the last mark (Channel Rocks) will be eliminated and the boats will finish at the Club House Ling from West to East. Competitors will ascertain before boarding particulars of handicaps and course.

HANDICAPS FOR RACING BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

	M. S.
Dione	Scratch.
Rolla	— 10
Jessica	— 25
Kathleen	— 40
Colleen	— 40
Aileen	— 40
Daphne	— 1 00
Alma	— 1 20
Bonita	— 1 20
Halcyon	— 1 20
Lysbeth	— 1 20
Dawn	— 1 40
Sirius	— 1 50
Lady Ursula	— 1 50
Thecla	— 1 55
Tourette	— 2 15
Musette	— 5 00

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held at the Hongkong C.C. pavilion last evening, the President, Dr. Forsyth, presiding over a representative attendance.

The report and accounts were taken as read, and then the President referred to the balance sheet. He said it was most satisfactory that they were able to run their little league, and at a decided profit. With regard to War Charities, they had handed over a sum of \$95.40 from their balance of \$178.60. The remainder of the balance would be retained until all their bills were paid, after which they could again consider the voting of a sum to War Charities. The President also mentioned that a question for future consideration would be whether the leading club in the second division should pass into the first division, and the bottom club in the first division pass into the second division. Two new clubs had applied for membership. Both wished to go into the second division, which was unfortunate, as this would make the second division more numerous than ever. The Chairman also called attention to the fact that there were no records of games in the annual report, due to the fact that some of the clubs competing thought fit not to conclude their engagements. That was very regrettable, and he suggested to the representatives of the clubs concerned that this should not be allowed to happen again. With these few remarks he proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Nisbet seconded, and the proposition was unanimously carried.

Dr. Forsyth was again unanimously re-elected President of the League, despite his protest of increasing grey hairs; Mr. Nisbet was re-elected Vice-President, and Dr. Lindsay Woods was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

It was again decided to run two divisions, A and B, and several minor questions affecting the rules, and also the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The following are the entries for the Gymkhana to be held at Happy Valley on 21st April:—

HAIR MILE RACE.—Tom Cobleigh, King Dick, Magie Dahlin, Shashi (Brown Bear), Sangala, Moka (Mo), Rex (Merry Monarch) and Hang On.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Cadsow's Wait (Esk), Oak Bay, Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Australian Chief, Pingwu Chief, Choice Dahlin, Field Mouse, Warriorini, Ben Bolt (King Ben) and Tittlemouse.

TENT PEGGING.—Capt. Taylor, Capt. Goldney, Moxon, Sutton, Blason, Barton, Seth, Bremner and Congdon.

ONE MILE RACE.—King Dick, Magie Dahlin, Ploughed Field, Hush Hush, Field Mouse, Sangala, Moka (Mo), Ben Bolt (King Ben), Whipper In and Rex (Merry Monarch).

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Capt. Taylor, Capt. Goldney, Sedgwick, Moxon, R. Barton, Mead, L. Barton, Fisher, Sutton, Blason, H. Seth and Congdon.

CLASS HANDICAP.—Ben Bolt (King Ben), Whipper In, Rex (Merry Monarch), Ploughed Field, Field Mouse, Warriorini, Tittlemouse, Cadsow's Wait (Esk), Oak Bay, Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Australian Chief, Pingwu Chief, Magie Dahlin and Choice Dahlin.

THEFT FROM SIKH TEMPLE.

INDIAN WATCHMAN SENTENCED.

The disappearance of various gold and silver ornaments from the Sikh Temple in Morrison Gap road led to an Indian watchman in the employ of the Sanitary Department being charged at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday with stealing 31 gold and silver ornaments, valued at \$165, and \$70.50 in bank notes from the priest's living-quarters of the Sikh Temple in Gap Road, on the 7th instant. Inspector Sim informed Mr. Wood that the Indian priest at the Sikh Temple reported to the Police that whilst he and his wife were at prayer in the Temple on the 7th instant their living-quarters in the temple were entered and money, jewellery and bedding stolen. On the 10th instant the defendant was arrested on suspicion and the stolen articles were discovered in his possession. The defendant, however, stated that he won the stolen articles by gambling with another Indian, also employed as a watchman by the Sanitary Department, but the latter repudiated the defendant's story.

Sergeant Floyd of Yaumati said that on the 10th instant, at about 2.15 p.m., he and two Chinese detectives accompanied the President of the Sikh Temple to the defendant's quarters at Causeway Bay. Upon searching the defendant, Sergeant Floyd found \$49.80 in bank notes, and the stolen jewellery was discovered wrapped in a roll of bedding.

The defendant repeated his statement that he had won the stolen articles gambling with another Indian, and added that four men were present at the time.

The Magistrate asked the defendant if he wanted to call the men as witnesses, but the defendant replied in the negative.

His Worship—I don't believe your evidence. I think you stole the jewellery.

Inspector Sim then stated that the defendant, who had formerly been a Shanghai policeman, was previously before the Court on a charge of larceny, but as the president of the Sikh Temple did not wish to press the charge the defendant was discharged.

His Worship imposed a sentence of four months' hard labour.

The Anglo-Hellenic League states that 8,000 Greek troops interned in Germany are in a pitiable plight. Some of them are compelled to beg in the streets, and others make small earnings through practising their trades. Many deaths have occurred from disease, owing to improper nourishment.

The Vanguard Club, to the first division were left for a future meeting.

In this connection the Club's representative mentioned that they would be running two teams this season, and it was their intention to risk a team in the first division.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding closed the meeting.

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

WELCOMED BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

H. E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements, accompanied by the General Officer Commanding and the Colonial Secretary, inspected the wing of the 25th Middlesex Regiment on parade at Tanglin Barracks Singapore, recently. After a close inspection of the ranks, during which His Excellency spoke to several of the rank and file who had seen service in France, Dardanelles and Mesopotamia, he delivered a short address as follows:—

"Major Guest, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 25th Middlesex, I am very glad indeed to meet you here to-day, and on behalf of the Colony I extend to you a warm welcome to Singapore. Many of you have had the good fortune to have seen active service; a number of you have been wounded; and the discipline and courage of all of you have been severely tried on your journey here. As I say, your courage has been severely tried. The test could not have been a greater one. It has been recorded by His Majesty the King that your conduct on that occasion worthily upheld the splendid tradition of the *Birkenhead*. That tradition is one which is cherished in the annals of the British Army. The gracious message from the King will be treasured in the history of the Regiment. The coolness, courage and devotion to duty of all—from the Captain of the ship—from your Colonel downwards, saved the vessel and lives.

The 25th Middlesex have followed the glorious record of the old regular Battalions who have distinguished themselves in India, The Peninsula, the Crimea and South Africa, and gained for themselves at Alubera the name of "Die Herds." British people possess the same mettle and the same grit and spirit which those possessed who made the Empire. It is a heritage which has been handed down from generation to generation, and the heritage will continue to be handed down to future generations. The Kaiser and his followers in 1914 thought differently. They believed that our Nation, through prosperity, was feeble and decrepit, and they believed that the time had come to take our Empire. Germany never made a bigger mistake than she did in 1914, and now in 1917 she knows that she has made that mistake, and the world knows it too. Major Guest, officers and men, I have seen with great pleasure to-day your appearance on parade. Again, on behalf of the Colony, I extend to you a warm welcome. I hope that your time here will be a pleasant one, and that you will make not only acquaintances but friends."

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

In addition to the tributes already published in this journal from H. M. the King and Lord Derby, the following telegrams have been received by Lt.-Col. Ward, Commandant of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Regiment:—

"To Colonel John Ward, 25th Bn. Middlesex Regiment.

"Glad to know your regiment is safe. The glorious conduct of your men is just what we who know you so well should expect from soldiers in your charge and imbued with your spirit. Love and good luck.—Appleton and O'Grady, for General Federation of Trade Unions."

"To Lt.-Col. John Ward, 25th Middlesex Regiment.

"Section A of Wandsworth Local Tribunal congratulate you on splendid behaviour of yourself and your Battalion after the torpedoing of transport, and on the saving of the ship's company.—Mayor of Wandsworth."

GERMANS ON THE SHAMEEN.

SURRENDER OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

An occasional correspondent from Canton writes:—

The Germans here must have given their names and addresses to the Chinese police, together with an inventory of arms and ammunition, etc., in their possession, for a posse of armed Chinese police, accompanied by H.B.M. Vice-Consul, is paying a visit to the residences of all the Germans on the British concession, and the Germans are quietly surrendering all such material to the authorities. On the French Concession, there is not a single German resident, and therefore such precautions are not necessary there. One German had the effrontery to offer to sell the arms he had in his possession, but the Chinese police refused to buy them, saying his instructions were merely to collect them.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

THE FABRIC

is Best Zephyr, light in weight, strong in texture.

THE DESIGNS

are the newest effects in Shirts and comprise a variety of Neat Stripes in all colours. The Dye is the best obtainable.

THE FINISH

is the best, while the shape is fully fashioned by expert London Shirtmakers.

THE PRICE:

WITH SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS
\$3.00 Each

6 For \$16.50

THE "CRAWFORD"

DOUBLE COLLARS

IN 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ INCHES DEEP.

ALL SIZES \$4.50 PER DOZ.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per Dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

BEDDING AND BEDSTEADS

BRASS

FOUR-POST HALF-TESTER, ITALIAN AND FRENCH STYLES.

WOOD

TEAKWOOD, MADE ANY SHAPE OR STYLE.

TWIN BEDS AND COTS.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. have now REMOVED to No. 5, DUNDALL STREET. All communications in future should be sent to that address. Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [510]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings. [511]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE," THEATRE ROYAL, AT 9.15 P.M.

April 23rd, 1917.

VOUCHERS which are being issued by the Hon. Secretary are to be exchanged at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. ONLY on and after 9 A.M. MONDAY, April 16th. Seats cannot be booked previously. Payment for seats is to be made at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., \$6.00 each.

J. BENTLEY, Hon. Secretary, St. George's Day Committee. [512]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER. Apply to—THE HEADMASTER. [501]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch and Boat hire for a period from 28th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained on a duly at the above Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "TENDER FOR TRANSPORT."

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless, accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address or refusal to accept a Contract allotted to him. The right to reject all or any tenders is specially reserved. [507]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1955 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1917, for Three Shares numbered 87689, 14321, and 89666 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1955 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 6th April, 1917. [490]

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLIER Agent for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour to notify the clients of the company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the company's business, which will be carried on as usual. [502]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA, Top Floor, 80A, Prince's East, Wanchai. [462]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the year 1916.

Apply to the MEMBERS.

PRICE—...

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 3, A & B. ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Joo House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [461]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [47]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET. Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [108]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET OR FOR SALE. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Chiton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES in Shamsen, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [26]

TO LET.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 83, THE PEAK, FURNISHED. 2-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. FURNISHED for 5 or 6 months. No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SECT. KELLET'S CREST, 86, PEAK. No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street, No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexander Building. [50]

WANTED.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in good locality, Kowloon. FURNISHED preferred. BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd. [506]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [58]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 21st April.—Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting. Monday, 23rd April.—St. George's Day. 9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 516.

[12]

MARRIAGE.

McMERKIN-BARR. — Before the British Consul General, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Dorwent, M.A., Shanghai, on April 5th, HERBERT WILLIAM POMER, only son of the late WILLIAM POMER, J.P., Manchester, and Mrs. McMERKIN, Bedford, to JEAN KING, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BARR, of Gresham.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 13TH APRIL, 1917.

GERMANY'S FOLLY.

IN THACKERAY'S phrase, "nearly half the world" as one time belonged to NAPOLEON. The modern NAPOLEON has reversed the situation; his only boast can be that he has arrayed more than half the world against him. If Germany had deliberately set herself to make as many enemies as possible she could not have met with greater success. Commencing the war with only four opponents, she is now confronted, either actively or passively, by no fewer than eleven, and the number seems likely to be increased. Some of these she antagonized from the start, such as Belgium, which was driven into the opposite camp by an entirely unwarranted and unprovoked invasion; or, almost from the start, such as Italy, which, though actually in alliance with Germany, found German methods and German barbarity too flagrantly outrageous to countenance. Other belligerents, such as Japan and Portugal, were bound by ties which brought them into the *Entente*, although there is little doubt that without such bonds their neutrality would hardly have lasted as long as that of the United States. It was reserved for the final round of Germany's desperate race to ruin to have the power and influence of the United States and the peaceful intentions of China arrayed against her. For many years the Germans have been priding themselves on their cleverness, and to some extent the world has conspired to encourage them in the belief that the brains of Europe were gathered

in their heads. The result is now seen. The belief in one's own cleverness naturally begets the idea that all others are fools, and once a belief in the foolishness of others is entertained prudence is flung to the winds. This is where Germany has made her mistakes. She thought that by an admixture of "frightfulness" and deceit she could handle the other nations at her pleasure. Of the policy of "frightfulness" there have been countless examples; of the persuasive methods the elaborate Press campaign conducted by Germany is the most striking illustration. Thousands of pounds were spent in disseminating propaganda of a character which, bearing on the face of it all the marks of having been bought and paid for, could hardly impose upon the most unsuspecting. What the German Government expected to obtain from the publication of statements which were so obviously *ex parte* as hardly to require refutation remains a mystery, unless the theory be accepted that she regarded the other nations as fools. At the commencement of the campaign such literature received some attention. Perhaps it was thought that Germany really had something to say in her defence. Now, what is left of it hardly awakes a passing comment. Indeed, it is on its death-bed. A few of the journals struggle on, kept alive by German readers; others have already fallen by the wayside, together with the grand telegraphic service—all symptomatic of another and greater crash still to come. In return for all her labours to put the other nations on the right path to the paradise of *Kultur* Germany has, it is true, gained some allies and won some conquests. She has overrun such powerful States as Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania, and has gained such respectable friends as Turkey and Bulgaria. The results do not seem oppressive; no doubt, the KAISER has no misapprehensions as to their real value, however useful he may have found them in the past as a means of advertising the strength of German arms. An alliance with Turkey is not a diplomatic achievement which would be regarded in saner moments as worthy of applause, nor would it redound to the credit of a great European Power, in normal times, to form an alliance with Bulgaria. But the robber chief does not make too strict inquiries into the antecedents of his myrmidons; he takes them where he can get them. It is said that when the KAISER signed the Declaration of War he expressed to those around him the hope that they would not live to regret it. It is possible that such an utterance was made, for however autocratic a sovereign the KAISER may be, and however loyal may be those surrounding him, he, like the Tsar NICHOLAS, must bend to the wisdom or folly of the bulk of his councillors. Nevertheless, the Head of a State must share responsibility for the errors of the State. He cannot take refuge behind the backs of his councillors, or plead that he acted on instructions, when the day of reckoning comes. Rather he and his councillors must stand or fall together. We have seen Russia, in the midst of the struggle, dethrone an Emperor; it is not improbable that we shall see Germany overthrow the Hohenzollern dynasty and place herself in the hands of Europe to suffer a reconstruction and a new birth.

Bernard de St. Croix, elder son of Mr. F. A. de St. Croix, of Shanghai, has passed the qualifying examination for a naval cadetship and will enter the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in May next. As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, seats for the Shakespearean performance in the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day cannot be booked before 9 a.m. on Monday next. Tickets will be issued by Messrs. Moutrie & Co. in exchange for the vouchers issued by the Hon. Secretary of St. George's Day Committee on payment of 5s each. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—\$25 each from Gilman & Co., Holland China Trading Co., Java-China-Japan Lijn, Linsted & Davis, A. R. Marty & Co., H. M. H. Nemazee, Moxon & Taylor, Johnson, Stokes & Master, Hambel & Co., Ouseley, Price & Co., and Denny & Ouseley; \$20 each from Charles Brown, and \$10 each from J. R. Wood and V. B.

Mr. L. M. Whyte (Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte) and Mr. E. E. Scriven (Lane, Crawford & Co.) have left the Colony for the Front. Mr. Scriven is the seventh member of the firm named who has joined the colours.

On the occasion of the retirement from the Customs Service of Mr. Frank J. Smith, Commissioner at Lappa, the foreign and Chinese staff, will present him next Saturday with a silver bowl bearing the following inscription:—"To Frank James Smith, Esquire, Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, with all good wishes from the members, Foreign and Chinese, of the Lappa Customs Staff, on his retirement from the Service. Macao, 15th April, 1917." A looking glass on a silver stand will be presented to Mrs. Smith on the same occasion.

PUPILS' CONCERT AT THE CITY HALL.

There was a large audience in the St. Andrew's Hall at the City Hall yesterday to listen to the pianoforte recital given by the pupils of Professor Danenberg, who were assisted by Professor Gonzales, Mr. Lai and a small orchestra. The programme was delightfully varied, and the skill displayed by the various contributors was an eloquent testimony to the instruction given. Quite youthful pianists dealt with classical numbers in a most accomplished manner, and the applause was frequent and deserved. The programme was as follows:—Andante for 2 pianos (Binding), Miss Mow Fung and Prof. E. Danenberg; (a) Prelude (from Kismet) (N. Peterkin), (b) Tarantella (Geza Horvath), Miss Elsa Alves; Concerto (1st movement) (Schumann) (with orchestral accompaniment), Miss Elfrida Osmund; Wedding Day (Grieg), Miss May Choy; Suite for 2 pianos (Arensky), (a) Romance, (b) Valse, (c) Polonaise, Miss May Woo and Prof. E. Danenberg; Etude Mignon (E. Schmitt), Miss Connie Martin; Mandolin (Thomé), Miss Helen Flint; Spring Song (Mendelssohn), Miss May Fincher; Sonata Tragica (1st movement) (Macdowell), Prof. E. Danenberg; Concerto in A Major (1st movement) (Mozart) (with orchestral accompaniment), Mrs. F. X. V. Ribeiro; Song (a) "Mahacushla" (Macmurrough), (b) "I'm falling in love with some one" (Victor Herbert), Mr. Lai; Violin Solo, Prof. Gonzales; (a) Concert Etude (Macdowell), (b) Intermezzo in Octaves (Leshchitzky), Miss Elfrida Osmund; Hungarian Rhapsody XV (Liszt), Prof. E. Danenberg.

CATHAY TRUST.

WINDING-UP RESOLUTION CARRIED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Cathay Trust, Ltd., was held at the Company's offices on April 5th, in response to a letter of requisition from shareholders, for the purpose of considering a resolution for the winding up of the company.

Mr. H. E. Arnold, who presided, mentioned that the letter calling for the submission of the resolution was signed by the holders of more than 80 per cent. of the registered shares of the Company, and had the support of the Directors. Mr. W. S. Jackson proposed and the Rev. Pere Salton seconded, "That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, of No. 30, Pak-ing Road, Shanghai, and James Crichton Dyer, of No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

This was carried unanimously. The Chairman—I wish to notify you that according to the information received from the manager, subject to the confirmation of the resolution, the liquidators will be in a position to repay the whole of the preference capital during the month of May, immediately after the formal meeting of creditors has been complied with.

DAFFODIL OR LEEK?

The rose, thistle, shamrock, and daffodil are four national emblems which appear on the new 2s notes, Mr. Bonar Law informed Mr. MacCallum Scott in the House of Commons recently. "Are they visible to the naked eye?" asked Mr. Scott. "Yes, for I have seen them myself," explained Mr. Bonar Law. "What part of the kingdom does the daffodil represent?" asked Sir Walter Zoller. "And general amusement," Mr. Bonar Law promptly said. "I am not an expert on the matter."

THE LATE MR. J. N. McCULLOCH.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Amid numerous tokens of deep regret and esteem, the remains of the late Mr. J. N. McCulloch were interred at Happy Valley yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Minister of the Union Church, and at the close of the ceremony a benedictory prayer was said by the Rev. W. G. Updell, headmaster of St. Paul's College, at which deceased had recently been in charge of an English class. Those present at the graveside included the following:—Messrs. H. A. Cartwright, O. T. Breakspear and C. M. W. Reynolds (*Hongkong Daily Press*), B. Wyllie, H. W. Donaldson and T. O. Wilken (*South China Morning Post*), B. A. Hale (*China Mail*), A. Morley (*Hongkong Telegraph*); F. C. Jenkin, C. Gerkin, W. A. Stephens, A. E. Crapnell and J. Wattie, along with all the students of St. Paul's College, and Mrs. Claxton, of the teaching staff. Floral tributes were sent by the following:—From his sorrowing wife and family; from the Staff of the *Hongkong Daily Press*; from the European staff of the *South China Morning Post*; from the editorial staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*; from the students of Form VI. of St. Paul's College; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay, Mr. P. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Breakspear, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lossius, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crapnell, and Mrs. K. Jensen.

ANOTHER HONGKONG AEROPLANE.

GENEROUS GIFT BY MR. HO FOOK.

We are informed by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, that Mr. Ho Fook has forwarded to the Government an offer to provide the cost of an aeroplane—some £1,500—for service at the Front. In accepting this very generous gift, H.E. the Governor has arranged, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, that it should be conveyed to the Imperial Government through the medium of the Overseas Club, of which Mr. Ho Fook was made a life-member in recognition of his share in the provision of other aeroplanes earlier in the War.

COMPANY REPORT.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Subject to audit by the Directors of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will recommend that a final dividend of \$20 and a bonus dividend of \$10 per share be paid for account 1915, making \$30 per share for the year; an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1916 and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory premium. They will further recommend that £200,000 be passed to Reinsurance Fund, and that \$1,685,000 be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account, thus closing the account for 1915.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S REPORT.

The annual report and statement of account of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, for presentation at the annual general meeting on the 17th inst., describes the recent show as "without doubt the finest ever held under the auspices of the Society." Cut flowers, in particular, were a decided improvement on recent years. Roses and sweet peas, which a few years ago were only given by a few, are now to be found in nearly every garden. The entries numbered 1,000, an increase of 300 over last year. The membership has grown from 121 in 1908 and 337 in 1916 to 180 in 1917, and the prizes now have increased from 149 in 1908 and 169 in 1916 to 317 in 1917.

The accounts show a credit balance of \$1,885.27, as compared with \$1,777.52 at the end of last financial year. The subscriptions received amounted to \$2,000 and the proceeds of the flower show in 1917 to \$79.30.

THE WAR.

**PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH PUSH.
SUCCESS DUE TO SUPERB LEADERSHIP.**

**GERMAN RED CROSS BRUTALITIES.
BRANCH OF GERMAN MILITARISM.**

**GERMAN TYRANNY IN BULGARIA.
RIOTING IN SOFIA.**

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TAKING OF MONCHY.

LONDON, April 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 11th inst., gives details of the capture of Monchy-le-Preux.

The village was one of the key positions in the country between Scarpe and Sensée, and stands on the edge of a little plateau, which is thirty metres above the plain and eight metres higher than the summit of Orange Hill, which intervenes between it and Arras. The Germans consequently were enabled to develop their strongest defensive positions in the village and the Chateau lying north-west, besides establishing machine-gun posts in Sart Wood and Bois-de-Vert. Monchy was approached from four quarters by sunken roads full of snipers and machine-gunners.

The Command decided that the least costly course to capture the place was by turning the position.

As a preliminary to turning the position Monchy village and Fampoux, three miles north-west, were stormed by considerable forces, who were advantageously moved during heavy snow-squalls, which reduced their visibility to the narrowest limits, and prevented the enemy from observing the direction of the movement.

The garrison of Monchy offered a stubborn resistance. Fighting was continued till after dark. When our bombers were on the fringe of the village apparently most of the enemy withdrew in the darkness. When the attack was renewed at dawn Monchy was occupied, and the attack was successfully continued.

The importance of the success lies in the fact that it gives domination of the high ground.

To-day has been chiefly devoted to consolidating our gains, but there was hard fighting between Ossilles and St. Quentin.

Prisoners state that the intensity of our bombardment prevented the approach of the supply columns, and consequently the Germans were without food for two or three days.

The Correspondent asserts unhesitatingly that the spirit of resistance shown by the enemy at the beginning of the Somme offensive is much diminished now.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, April 11th.

A wireless German official message states:—We heavily repulsed strong British forces on a wide front on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai Road. Fresh fighting has developed here since the morning also between Bullecourt and Queant. The enemy are bombarding St. Quentin and La Fere with grenades and shrapnel. Artillerying daily increases in violence from Vailly and Rheims. A quick counterthrust frustrated a French coup-de-main eastward of Berry-au-Bac.

GRENADE FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 11th.

A French communiqué states:—There is artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise.

Heavily grenade fighting occurred during the night towards Maisons de Champagne.

There is a somewhat violent artillery duel at Bois de Petre.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 11th.

A wireless German official report states:—Near Fampoux, northwards of Scarpe, there were several English attacks, and several cavalry attacks near Roex failed.

The fighting near Monchy and Wancourt favoured us.

Eastward of Bullecourt, near Hardcourt, we captured 1,000 English.

There was most violent artillerying between Soissons and Rheims.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW PUSH.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S COMMENT.

LONDON, April 11th.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, interviewed by Reuter, said:—The great victory just won in France is a glorious beginning of the renewed British offensive. It is especially interesting to me, as a month ago I saw the Vimy Ridge, and realised, from what I saw and was told, the strength of the positions and the tremendous task which lay before the Canadians in undertaking to carry it. All Canada will be thrilled with pride by the glorious achievement of our Expeditionary Force. It was with equal pride that we heard the tidings of the splendid success which attended the efforts of all the British forces.

"When I was in France, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig asked me to visit the battlefield of the Somme in order to realise what had been accomplished. My visit convinced me that the men who had captured the positions I then saw in our occupancy could not be stayed in their next advance."

GREAT ALL-ROUND VICTORY.

LONDON, April 11th.

As the details of the Arras battle are unfolded, two significant facts emerge. The first is the supreme spirit and behaviour of our men, and the second the superb generalship of the leaders. As regards the first, the infantry talk in utmost admiration of the artillery. The gunners speak most adoringly of the air men, and these tell in glowing terms of the splendour of the infantry advance and of the magnificent audacity of the Tanks. There is no complaint and no criticism among the fighting troops—there is only universal admiration and content. There has been no battle on this scale fought by the British Army hitherto in this war in which every unit triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this bespeaks hard work and tireless self-improvement among all ranks of the Army.

Monday's victory, indeed, is the result of a perfected tactical method, as practised by the French at Verdun, and by the British on the Ancre and at Arras—namely, a method of enabling the strongest field fortifications to be captured with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders. It discredits the theory once favoured that generalship nowadays is less important in war, and that there are no great British Generals.

The tactical achievement of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and his able Staff, seconded by a remarkable group of Army Commanders, is now thoroughly appreciated, and confidence is universal that their deeper strategical conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long. It is now seen that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the Western front.

FAVOURABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, April 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—The situation is developing favourably, in accordance with the general plan.

We captured early in the morning a village on the heights at Monchy-le-Preux and La Bergere.

We are progressing satisfactorily elsewhere on the battle front.

WORK OF THE ARTILLERY.

LONDON, April 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, emphasises the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery. This was strikingly illustrated at Vimy Ridge.

Aerial photographers, prior to the hammering, revealed a system of defences which might well have been deemed impregnable. There was row after row of wire on each line, and many yards of deep and perfect honeycomb trench-work, besides countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet when the assaulters went forward, they found many places in the trenches and wire alike absolutely obliterated. A few charred stumps, and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff, alone marked what had been a formidable barrier.

The splendid success of the offensive has created a most interesting tactical situation, fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy has been forced back on the pivot of his previous retreat in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot.

The bitter cold continues, with high winds, and there are frequent snow squalls. The work our airmen continue to carry out is nothing short of marvellous.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Press Bureau announces that President Poincaré has sent a message to His Majesty the King expressing his great pleasure, and congratulating His Majesty on "the fine success of your valiant troops, which, I doubt not, is merely a prelude to new victories." The King has replied expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEWS.

LONDON, April 11th.

Edinburgh has conferred the Freedom of the City on General Smuts, who, in his reply, referred to his recent visit to France. He said that he saw the opening phase of the great battle. The German organisation had been overtaken, and, notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the world's history, he found in the evening that the amount of our shells had actually increased. He declared that we had also the complete mastery of the air, and added that he never saw an enemy aeroplane.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHIPPING DURING THE WEEK.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Admiralty reports that during the week 2,406 vessels sailed, and departures totalled 2,387. Seventeen of over 1,600 tons were sunk, and two under 1,600 tons. Fourteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Six fishing-boats were sunk.

An Italian Naval communiqué states that during the week ending the 8th inst. 494 merchantmen arrived and 447 left Italy. Five Italian steamers under 3,000 tons and ten sailing vessels under 300 tons were sunk. One steamer was attacked and escaped.

EARLIER CABLES.

LINER MINED.

"NEW YORK" BADLY DAMAGED.

LONDON, April 11th.

The liner *New York* was mined on Monday evening during dinner. A terrific explosion occurred in the forepart, causing a large hole below the water-line.

As the sixty passengers, including women and children, took their places in the boats, their conduct was most orderly.

Wireless messages sent out brought help.

The passengers were safely transhipped, and the *New York* was towed into the Mersey and docked.

WORK OF THE NAVY.

TRIBUTE BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, April 11th.

The annual meeting, representing over a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, has sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution expressing "profound admiration at the services of the Navy, and the heartfelt gratitude as the way in which the Fleets have protected our country and commerce and safeguarded the lives and families of ourselves. We also associate with our expression our thanks for the services rendered by the mercantile marine."

Admiral Beatty replied:—"All ranks value this great tribute to the work of the Fleet."

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 11th.

A wireless Russian official message states:—The enemy occupied front trenches to the north of Rojische, but were driven out.

The enemy forced an entrance to trenches in the region of Terechbovez, in the direction of Sokol, but was compelled to evacuate, after bayonetting our wounded.

A stubborn battle is proceeding with the Turks in the region of Richte, to the south of Uchovna.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

LONDON, April 11th.

Although the Russian censorship permits the free passing of all news, the people in London find difficulty in appreciating the exact situation in Russia, which, indeed, is tolerably complex.

Declarations by the Provisional Government demonstrate its firm determination to uphold all treaties with Allies, carry on the war to victory, promote discipline in the army and productivity of munitions factories by every means in its power, but also it is faced with the adverse influences of the extremists, who talk of the "brotherhood of man," peaceful union with German socialists, and other Utopian projects. These extremists are mainly represented by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. What is not known is the backing these have in the army, if any. Apparently, however, they are mainly nondescript malcontents and others of the Jacobin type, whose heads have been turned by the social upheaval.

German secret efforts to approach and influence these are unlikely to succeed, in view of the steadfastness of the Government, which comprises the best elements in Russia.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ARGENTINE SYMPATHY.

LONDON, April 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that while Argentine intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration sympathising with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

DIFFICULTIES IN SPAIN.

LONDON, April 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the entry of the American Republics into the war has seriously increased the difficulties of Spain, the greater part of whose supplies of grain and coal recently have come from America.

SWEDEN'S FOOD PROBLEMS.

LONDON, April 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the Swedish Government has taken control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice. The daily rations henceforth will be seven ounces of flour or grain, and five and a half ounces of hard and eight ounces of soft bread.

EMPIRE BUILDING.

STRIKING SPEECH BY SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

LONDON, April 11th.

Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and the Maharaja of Bikanir have been given the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding over a great assembly of citizens in the Usher Hall.

Sir Robert Borden said that his fellow delegates had come to sit at the great council board of the nation to discuss vital questions of common concern. One of them was an Indian Prince, who was invested with the splendid traditions of his race and ancestry, and who was united to the British Crown by ties of fealty and devotion which were never more strikingly manifested than during the past three years. Another was a distinguished soldier-statesman who had served the Empire splendidly for many years in both capacities, although he had previously fought against us to the best of his great ability. To-day he and General Botha were great assets to the Empire and to the world. The fact that his own and General Smuts' conceptions regarding future constitutional relations were substantially the same, despite the widely differing conditions in upbringing, were evidenced by the broad foundation of liberty, justice, autonomy and unity, on which the British Empire stood secure.

Referring to the entry of the United States into the war, he declared that it must profoundly affect not only the war, but the future of the Empire. America's entry after every possible effort consistent with honour and self-respect to avoid war was the most convincing proof that the spirit of the German military autocracy was inhuman and devilish, and must be cast out. The Germans must at any cost be taught that the madness which would seek empire over the conscience of mankind was the creed of the jungle, and could only lead to self-destruction.

Sir Robert Borden, continuing, said that a most reassuring statement of the conditions in the flying service was recently given at the Imperial War Cabinet. The position as disclosed might be summarised as follows:—As to machines, we are turning out to-day equal, if not superior, to any the Germans possessed, and they are being produced at a rapidly increasing rate. The average efficiency of the machines we are now using is equal to the average of German machines. A most important fact to remember was that the British air service was undertaking extensive duties of vital importance to operations in the field, which were not carried out and never attempted before to anything like the same extent by the German air service.

More extensive service in the air thus carried on for essential purposes must inevitably be attended with increased losses, and the real question was regarding the value of information thus obtained compared with the loss sustained. The military authorities entertained no doubt on this point. He emphasised the profound influence of the war upon the Empire in bringing about an important advance in constitutional relations. They were uniting in an earnest endeavour for the common good of Great Britain, the Dominions and India. They would also draw the British and American Commonwealth closer together. He emphasised the need, after the war, of giving closer attention to the potentialities and of the vast and varied resources of the Empire. We must take stock thereof, exercise an effective control, and utilise them to the highest National advantage.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES WELCH.

LONDON, April 11th.

The death is announced of Mr. James Welch, the actor.

[The deceased served his articles to a chartered accountant, but joined the dramatic profession with Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Globe Theatre in 1887, since when he has played in most London theatres.]

CRUEL GERMAN NURSES.

DISGUSTING TREATMENT OF BRITISH WOUNDED.

LONDON, April 11th.

Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women employed in the Red Cross, towards British soldiers who have been wounded, have been made to the *Berne* correspondent of the *Times* by scores of British soldiers of all ranks, released from German prison camps.

On a long journey of the British wounded through Germany, it was a common amusement for these women to tempt our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink to try and make them snatch thereat, then withdrawing it. Many wounded, begging for a drink, had coffee and water soup tendered to them, and then, at the last moment, the "gentle" nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Frequently the wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff, while the women looked on and laughed.

An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water, and then pour it slowly on the ground. Cases of physical maltreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and systematic as their refusal to give them nourishment. They not only refused to attend the British wounded, but regularly insulted and spat at them, and frequently even struck a bandaged limb in order to give pain. The truth is that the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism. It has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name, and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organisation of humanity.

RIOTS REPORTED IN BULGARIA.

RESULT OF GERMAN OPPRESSION.

LONDON, April 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia, says that, according to reliable information, owing to popular dissatisfaction at German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria, especially in Sofia, where the German cavalry charged a crowd. During the first of these demonstrations, which are spreading, there were numerous casualties among Bulgarian troops, who in some cases sided with the population and refused to attack the demonstrators; indeed, they even joined them.

CANADA'S MAN-POWER.

LONDON, April 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto says it is officially announced that 449,074 Canadians have enlisted.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI BAN PO."]

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE TWO KWANGS.

SHANGHAI, April 12th.

A Presidential Mandate appoints Luk Wing-ting Inspector-General of both the Kwang Provinces, Tan Ho-ming, acting Tsuchun of Kwangsi and Ching Ping-kon acting Tsuchun of Kwangtung.

GRANT TO THE YUNNAN TROOPS.

Luk Wing-ting has demanded \$1,200,000 for the Yunnan troops and the Government has agreed to grant it.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM RETURNING.

The Chinese Minister in Belgium has cabled to the Government, announcing that he has left that country and is returning home.

THE U.S.A. AND WAR.

The United States Minister visited the President yesterday and reported the reasons why his Government had declared war against Germany.

THE SALT REVENUE.

The Ministry of Finance has instructed the Kwangtung Salt officials that the Salt Revenue may be received in China Bank notes.

FOR THE WET WEATHER

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THE WOES OF AUSTRIA.

A GLOOMY PICTURE.

A special correspondent writes to the Daily Telegraph under date of January 26th:—If the war has smitten Germany with whips, it has smitten Austria-Hungary with scorpions. The German people, at any rate, are allowed to give expression to their feelings, and it is obvious that they are dead sick of the whole business. The Austrians and Hungarians have no means of ventilating their grievances or their views, for the Press censorship in the Dual Monarchy is the strictest and stupidest in the world. Day after day the Austro-Hungarian papers appear with white glaring spaces, due to the relentless hand of the censor. An Austrian weekly devoted to finance and trade actually appeared with blank pages, all except the last three. In these circumstances it becomes more difficult to obtain reliable information about Austria-Hungary than about its senior partner. What, however, does appear shows that the horizon in the Dual Monarchy is black and gloomy.

One or two outstanding facts are very significant. Austria has a Parliament, but its legislators have not met ever since war broke out. Government in Austria is by administrative orders. Even the Budget is forced upon the people. A royal decree is promulgated, and the Budget fixed without any consultation or vote of the two Houses of Parliament. There is good reason for not calling the Houses together. Even before the war the Austrian Lower House presented a picture of a Parliamentary pandemonium. There are so many conflicting races in the Empire, each hating the others with a cruel hatred. Parliamentary obstruction became a fine art in Vienna, and if conditions were intolerable before the war, it was only to be expected that feeling would run even higher in a time of crisis like the present. The experience of Budapest was illuminating on this point. Hungary has been allowed Parliamentary Government, but the recriminations of the Opposition became so bitter at times that the business of the House had to be suspended. The seriousness of the war could not prevent the usual duels between prominent members of Parliament consequent on words that were exchanged in the House.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

If there was no Parliamentary session at Vienna, none could be expected at Prague. Indeed, Bohemia was, and is held down with an iron hand. Nowhere in the Empire is the desire for revolution so deep-rooted as among the Czechs in Bohemia. Oppressed for years, deprived of their language, crushed and calmed at every point, the dominant population of Bohemia had good cause to be discontented with Hapsburg rule. A reign of terror bears sway in Bohemia now, and the Czech refugees in England and France have many a sad tale to tell of their victims and its course. Obviously this does not make for national unity, and the Czechs, the Ruthenians, and the Slovenes, all oppressed by Austria, pray daily for the defeat of the Central Powers.

Another significant fact is that the Austro-Hungarian Bank has published no earnings ever since the war started. The German Imperial Bank, at any rate, lets the world know the ratio between its paper notes and their gold covering. The Central Austro-Hungarian Bank does not. The conclusion is obvious, and the prestige of Austro-Hungarian finance is not bright. The mark has fallen on evil days in neutral countries, but the krona has become a shadow of itself. The trade returns between Austria and Hungary continued to be published to the world for some little time after the outbreak of war, but here, too, silence has been maintained for many months.

The good, easy-going Austrian might care very little for these weaknesses, if only he had enough to eat. But he is hungry, far more hungry than his German ally. The German, at least, attempts to organise his resources. His efforts are not always successful; they certainly do not come up to the face value he tries to give them. But at least the German makes the Austrian let things slide until it is too late. Hence, while prices are high in Germany, they are higher still in Austria. The following items, taken from the menu of one of the Vienna restaurants about the middle of last month, will be of interest in this connection: Soup *costa* is 3d., a portion of beef and cabbage, 7s. 8d., roast beef and green peas, 8s., a portion of ham and eggs, 8s.; a portion of beef ribs, 10s. 8d.; fried sausage with mustard, 8s.; smoked salmon, 8s. 4d.; scrambled eggs, 3s. 6d.; potato salad, 1s. 3d.; cucumber salad, 2s. 4d.

The Austrians and Hungarians have imitated the German regulative system, but the steps were taken long after their adoption in Germany, and usually when it was too late. Germany introduced tickets for all manner of foodstuffs—bread, meat, potatoes, fat, butter, and the rest. Germany enforced meatless days. Germany set up a War Food Office. Austria and Hungary followed suit in all these things, but they were usually behind the time. A War Food Office, for example, was established in both countries only last November, though the needs of the two halves of the Dual Monarchy were every whit as pressing as those of Germany. It is easy to understand, therefore the inward-pointing of one of the most outspoken Viennese daily papers. Let the population hope for the best from the new Food Office, it wrote, although it is almost too late for the greatly-tried Austrian to hope at all. The Government's food policy in Austria is one long story of belated efforts. The fields are not completely cultivated, the work of sowing and reaping has never been properly organised, the live stock has been sadly depleted, and irreparable loss and damage is the result. This came out despite the censorship. How much worse must the whole truth be!

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS.

What is the result? Austria, particularly in the large towns, is suffering from an acute shortage of all manner of eatables. Bread, meat, butter, cheese, even horse-flesh, fetch fabulous prices, and then they can be obtained only in very small quantities. The poorer classes suffer terribly, mortality among children in towns is very high. It is not so bad in the country. The farmer, regulation or no regulation, provides himself with the corn he requires. At the best of times the Austrians did not pay too much heed to the letter of the law. In war time they disregard it altogether. The farmers' conduct, however, has given rise to much ill-feeling between the agricultural and the other sections of the population. The latter accuse the former of enriching themselves by trading on the wants of their fellow-citizens, and of neglecting their duty to their fatherland by not subscribing to the war loans. This last accusation is undoubtedly well founded. The country people prefer to hoard their gold rather than invest it in the war loan. A striking illustration on the point is the case of a farmer in Carinthia, who paid the purchase price of a small estate (£875) in silver coins.

The bitterness between town and country is paralleled by the bitterness between Austrians and Hungarians. Even before the war Austria depended for much of her grain and meat supplies on Hungary. Now Hungary will not allow the export of her produce, not even to the sister State. Hungarian farmers who used to supply pigs to the Vienna market keep their animals at home, and Vienna is pig-less. There is some justification for the policy of Hungary, as last year's harvest was disappointingly poor. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, told the House quite plainly that the harvest had been a failure. "I feel it to be my duty," he said, "to express myself quite shortly on the question whether in view of the unfavourable results of the harvest, we can be confident that the food supply of the public is secured until the next harvest. The position is difficult. The quantity of bread grain at our disposal does not cover the normal consumption." The result can be imagined. Nevertheless the Austrians charge the Hungarians with not playing the game. The Hungarians retort by asserting that the Hungarian soldiers are rule placed in the most dangerous positions, while the Austrian comrades take refuge in the rear.

CLOTHES AND CAFES.

Besides food, all other necessities are difficult to get. Children's shoes in imitation leather, which do not last more than three or four weeks, cost between 58s. and 66s. Winter clothing is exceedingly difficult to obtain, and even the army is doing without uniforms in case of need. Moreover, men in billets behind the firing line have been ordered to wear clogs, the leather boots being reserved for the men in the trenches. If this is the plight of the army, what must be the position of the civil population in regard to footwear?

Everyone who knows Vienna is aware of the part played by the cafes in the life of the town. The cafes may be called a specifically Viennese institution. But their glory has departed from them. They may not sell coffee, or what serves as such, except within given periods of the day. Milk is a luxury, and the beverage must be taken black. The cigarette or the cigar that cheered the guest as he sipped or talked has declined in quality and gone up in price. Some times it is even unobtainable. In olden days the visitor was supplied with matches; to-day he must bring his own. He gets no sugar, and but little music. Never before has Vienna had so many vacant residences in the wealthier districts and so much over-crowding in the poorer suburbs. Is it any wonder that the people break out? Riots have been reported on excellent authority from Vienna and Budapest as well as from provincial centres. It is not too much to say that they are widespread and continual. In the industrial districts the unemployed cotton and woollen and glass operatives are on the verge of famine. In Vienna alone 60,000 free meals were provided daily, and the municipal authorities talk of raising the number to 800,000.

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THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.

It is said that the movement for peace has come from the new Austrian Emperor. Energetic, determined to rule, youthful and attractive, the new Monarch possibly desires peace, desires also to rid himself of the tutelage of his Imperial brother of Berlin. It is also claimed that the young monarch's heart beating in the new Emperor's breast has been moved by the laughter and the waste, and has thrown the Empress Zita on the side of those who desire peace at any price. Finally, it is held in some quarters that a section of the Magyar opposition in the Hungarian Lower House is for peace. All these possibilities may have some truth in them. But above them sounds the discontent of the great mass of the people, whose suffering and tribulations cry to Heaven. The absence of anything like a free forum in Austria-Hungary prevents a clear vision of all the forces making for peace. But among them, it is certain, the popular clamour is the greatest. Everything depends on how much longer the authorities can keep the people down.

NOW OR NEVER.

WE MUST GROW MORE FOOD.

[BY JAMES LONG.]

If the war is to be won it will be won on our food supply.

Contributions in men, munitions, and money—all of which are forthcoming—are worthless without food. The country cannot be starved, but we were long going the right way to starve it, and no greater indictment could be framed against the late Government than that they failed to take proper precautions.

We are within a few weeks of the best and only time for sowing corn and planting our national crops. As I have already suggested, the time is too short to permit of dependence on voluntary work, and the severe spell of frost is proving this to be true. The cultivation of all available and suitable land should be compulsory—especially that near the towns. The great mass of the people have never realised the fact that they are within measurable distance of semi-starvation and that continued German successes under the sea must mean a shortage of food in the future—a shortage which will banish meat from their tables and make an adequate ration of wheat bread impossible.

Let us look at some facts. We depend upon our imports for four pounds of bread out of every five we consume. In round figures, one-half our meat supply comes from abroad. In 1914 the butter imported reached 3,384,000 cwt., whereas in 1916 this figure was reduced to 2,173,000 cwt. The butter manufactured by farmers and factories, based upon the last official estimate (1908), was 510,000 cwt., but the amount is now very much less. Thus we imported under normal conditions 75 per cent. of what we consumed. Our cheese imports in 1916 reached 2,604,000 cwt., whereas in 1908 they were only 500,000 cwt., or one-fifth of our requirements. Vegetable margarine is produced entirely, and animal margarine almost entirely, from imported materials, whereas we imported in the past year 23 million cwt., or 308 million pounds. We may therefore regard this food as essentially dependent upon shipping.

RESULTS OF NO IMPORTS.

What remains to us if we become entirely dependent upon our own produce?

(1)—Less than a dog of wheat bread instead of a pound, unless we employ the barley and oats now used in the production of beer, mutton, and beef.

(2)—Eight ounces of meat instead of sixteen—and that the produce of lean, instead of fat, stock, with the result that by ceasing to feed upon grain the supply would rapidly fall until famine prices were reached.

(3)—Milk would probably reach a shilling a quart at the end of the summer, when it is usual to commence feeding on grain.

(4)—There would be no butter or cheese for sale to the public owing to the demand for fresh milk.

(5)—Without imported fats and oils, and with no fat stock of our own to supply the raw material, margarine would cease to be made.

(6)—Sugar—which we have not been permitted to grow—rice, maize, condensed milk, fruit, nuts, eggs, lard, sago and other farinaceous materials, which are more or less essential to comfort and health, would be almost swept from the market.

(7)—Cotton, wool, leather, hemp, and flax, the raw materials used in the manufacture of clothes, would cease to arrive, and, while depriving the people of many of the necessities of life, throw hundreds of thousands out of employment.

(8)—We depend on our imports for timber for building our ships and for the equipment of our field and air forces; for seeds, manures, and oil-cakes for agriculture; for horses for the remounts; for paper for our news and correspondence; for tobacco for our troops; for metal, machinery, and a thousand other items essential to our national life.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

If, then, we are to continue our existence as an Empire we must maintain our freedom on the sea, and that wholly depends upon such a supply of food as will enable us to win the war. That supply will be determined by the arrangements we make for its production during the coming six weeks. Those arrangements must embrace:

Conditions which will satisfy the farmer. Fixed minimum prices for corn and pulse for a definite term of years; the cultivation of second-class grass lands; ample provision of labour. Such fixed retail prices for manures as will place them within the reach of growers of all classes.

The compulsory cropping of land in the vicinity of towns which is not doing its duty. I refer especially to grass, which is not yielding 20 cwt. of hay to the acre and to gardens and paddocks attached to private houses—so many of which are empty, but for which exorbitant rents are demanded where they are not absolutely refused.

The extraction of flour from wheat to the extent of 90 per cent.

An immediate reduction in the consumption of meat by 50 per cent., with a simultaneous reduction of the grain supplied to cattle and sheep, what grain to be utilised as human food and in a reduction of the price of bread.

The slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and pigs at an earlier age, and the consequent saving of grain. It is well-known to the expert that the weight gained towards the end of the feeding period does not often cover the cost of the food consumed in making meat.

A further reduction in the quantity of barley employed in the production of beer, and its utilisation as food for man and cattle.

If I were placed in charge of a parish I would if I were given plenary powers, commandeer every acre, and every available and capable man to till it, without the delay of a day. If they were all working they should give two half-days a week and shut up their shops. The public looks to the Government; let the Government look to the men. They are willing to act if the land is provided.—Daily Mail.

ON DOING WITHOUT.

[BY THORPE LEE.]

The packet which I was buying was wrapped in paper already, but the shop assistant insisted upon putting another piece round it. I said, "Don't bother." He replied firmly, "It's no trouble, sir," and took no heed.

A I put my purchase in my pocket and walked out of the shop I thought, "How unnecessary! Paper is getting scarce, and will probably be much scarcer. Why waste it?" And then I reflected that this little incident was like an allegory illustrating all the waste and all the fruitless formalities which have grown on to us like barnacles which have grown on to us like barnacles, which are being scraped off us by the hard experience of war.

This is a time when everyone of us must put his habits to the question, review his mode of life. Have the courage to do this and you will find that in numberless ways you can save and simplify, and, as a result, make yourself not only more useful but lighter-hearted as well. There are so many unnecessary wrappings! So much undignified tribute is paid to those absurd duties Dignity and Deference (for the shop assistant's unconscious motive was to show his deference and to save my dignity from contact with a naked article of commerce). So much waste of all kinds, so much in our lives that we could quite well do without.

I hear politicians of antiquated intelligence, old Whigs they really are, complaining that we have sacrificed parliamentary government. I do not agree; but even if we had, what would that matter if we found speedier, surer methods of winning the war? Man was not created in order to be fitted into the particular system of parliamentary government which had grown up among us and which for two years and a half nearly gave such disastrous results. We could do without this particular system if it seemed desirable; the world would not cease to turn.

PARLIAMENTS OR "INSTITUTIONS."

I do not know how far you will agree with me, but I will make bold to admit that I hope the war will in many directions make a complete break between what came before and what will come after. I hope it has given the deathblow to many of our "institutions." I hope there will never be any more Derbyes, any more Henleys, any more Ascots. I wish to goodness the Drury Lane pantomime would make the last and disappear. I want to start again. I want to live in a community which has invented its own recreations and is not content with the leavings of a remote past.

Oh, I can hear the shout of dismay and disagreement which is sent up at the very thought. There are so many people who are pained and outraged by the suggestion that they should ever do without anything to which they are accustomed. I heard two men discussing one of these things. One said, doubtfully: "Course, I suppose one might—er—knock something off one's tailor's bill, eh?" To which the other replied: "My dear old chap, I've thought that over long ago. It can't be done. One simply must have the usual sort of clothes to wear." Another man told me that when he dined one evening off a roast joint with vegetables and an apple for second course, his wife sent for the doctor and his cook gave notice. "It is not always easy to practise 'doing without'."

Yet in the end it is always worth it. The mere act of proving to yourself that you are not enslaved by habit or by self-indulgence has a bracing effect. (Do not prove it to others, or you will be a horrid nuisance!) I believe the wise old Fathers of the Early Church ordained Lenten fasting not with any idea that we can please God by making ourselves uncomfortable, but because they knew that men and women who "did without" occasionally were better all-round citizens than those who never jerked themselves out of their grooves. And they knew also that it is less difficult to practise "doing without" if all practising it together.

MEANING OF CIVILISATION.

I met a friend looking worried. He said: "I made up my mind yesterday to start eating less and spending less, but I can't get on. I'm not used to it. What happened?" I went out to lunch and rather more than I generally do, although it was a lighter meal than it would have been before the war. In the evening I dined at my club, went there with the most virtuous resolutions; saw all the other men eating and drinking as usual; did the same myself; smoked a cigar with my coffee; and only just stopped myself from ordering a liqueur. You may call that weakness of character; if you will, I call it human nature. The Early Church saw that it must use compulsion to ensure fasting; it ordained Lent. Lord Devonport will have to follow that example. He will, I am sure, have to give us all cards through the borough, district, and parish councils, and to make all public eating-places (I include clubs) observe three or four meatless days in the week.

This country has not been called upon yet to "do without" in the same degree as other countries. We have not had to do without our country like the Belgians and Serbians. We have not suffered invasion like France. We have not to suffer cold and hunger, to wait long, weary hours in the snow outside butchers' and bakers' and grocers' shops like the Russians. Still, we have had to bear a good many changes and we have borne them good-humouredly, and so I believe we shall bear whatever comes next. One does mean grumblers. One said to me the other evening as we groped our way along dark street, "Might be the Middle Ages. Seems as if civilisation had gone by the board already."

But we know better than to think that civilisation is a matter of gas-lamps and electric standards. It does not depend upon express trains and fast steamships, upon sixpenny telegrams and five-course dinners and wearing the usual suit of clothes. What civilisation really means is respect for others, respect for law and order, respect for treaties and engagements, respect for ourselves. The things we do without do not matter a rap. It is doing without them which strengthens self-respect, and therefore strengthens civilisation. If you have not settled the question already, ask yourself immediately: "What can I do without?"—Daily Mail.

EX-SOLDIERS' FUTURE.

QUESTION OF MIGRATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

A RADICAL CHANGE PENDING.

Sir Clement Kinnoch-Cooke, M.P. (chairman of the Central Emigration Board), writes in the *Evening Standard*:-

For more years than I care to remember, I have urged upon successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies the importance to the Empire of directing the attention of the Cabinet to the question of Imperial migration. Incredible as it may seem, it was not until Mr. Bonar Law went to Downing-street that the proposals submitted met with sympathy, much less encouragement. Even the late Joseph Chamberlain, ardent Imperialist as he was, failed to appreciate either the necessity or advisability of inaugurating, in conjunction with the Dominion Governments, a State-aided policy of migration within the Empire.

Instead of regarding a constant flow of emigrants from the "Homeland" to the Dominions as an essential factor in our Imperial policy, no Government, Unionist or Liberal, has given the matter the slightest consideration. It may, of course, be argued that Governments do not legislate to suit individual opinion, but rather the opinions of the people they represent, and that as no section of the electorate has ever pressed the subject of Imperial migration, it was no part of their duty to make it a plank in our Imperial policy.

Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, and Socialists have each and all been found in the opposition camp, while for years no Trades Union Congress was complete that did not pass a resolution against migration in any form whatsoever.

EMPIRE'S LOST CITIZENS.

At the Imperial Conference in 1907 the Prime Minister of Australia endeavoured to bring about a different state of feeling, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the same occasion, speaking as the Prime Minister of Canada, made the very patriotic offer, in respect to a joint scheme of migration, "that if the Imperial Government are prepared to assist us financially we should be only too glad to co-operate with them." But it was all in vain, and Mr. Burns, acting as the spokesman of the Government, banded, barred, and bolted the door on joint action by pointing out in the first place, that votes of money for emigration purposes are "opposed to the settled policy of the Imperial Government," and secondly that "State-aided emigration is not favourably regarded by the Mother Country."

Thus the policy of apathy continued, and thousands of men and women, who if they had received some assistance from the State, might still have remained citizens of the British Empire, passed annually from this country to the United States of America. All that the Imperial Government has ever done to help the Dominions in securing for themselves a British-born population has been to distribute literature and give information through the agency of the Emigrants' Information Office, and here one may, perhaps, point out that Mr. Harcourt, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, was careful to make it clear to the House of Commons that the information given in this way was not to be regarded as official.

One could expand the story, but enough has been said to show how contrary it is to the true idea of imperialism.

A CHANGE OF OUTLOOK.

It is a long lane that has no turning, and if I read the writings on the subject, a radical change is pending. The war has brought home both to the Government and to the people of this country that the possession of an Empire demands an imperial, and not an insular, policy, and that one of our first reforms must be to bring into being and to keep in being a programme of imperial emigration worked conjointly by the Home and Dominion Governments.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that whereas before the outbreak of war the great majority of our emigrants were civilians, after demobilisation we shall be dealing with the most part with ex-soldiers and soldiers who have risked their lives, not to defend one part of the Empire, but the Empire as a whole. No Government, or people, can refuse these men assistance should they wish to settle in the Dominions. Men who have lived the lives of soldiers for two or more years are not likely to settle down easily again to the desk and the counter. They may want to go to the land, and the land is not so plain as it was in the Old Country. They will desire to do as our soldiers for themselves in countries where they know that in due course they will possess a homestead of their own and see their children well placed before the evening of life overtakes them.

A PLAIN DUTY.

Our duty is plain. It is this. To see that these men are given all possible help and not to let them drift for want of that help to countries outside the British Empire.

If I am rightly informed, land settlement for ex-soldiers and soldiers is to be a theme for discussion at the approaching Imperial War Conference, and it goes without saying that with statesmen like Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Walter Long as advisers to the Government, any suggestion that may be made for joint action will receive from the authorities on this side a most cordial welcome.

But Empire settlement is not a matter to be arranged in a day or a year. It will require constant watching. Not only must there be careful selection, but the selection must be a continuing operation. That being so, suitable and efficient machinery must be set up. The Emigration Information Office must go, and in its place we must have a central Imperial Board of Migration, possessing executive powers, and this board must be composed, as its name implies, not of nominees from this side, but of representatives of the Dominions especially appointed for the purpose.

ACROSS BULGARIA.

FRENCHMAN'S DARING FLIGHT.

The only means of keeping up the liaison between the army of the Orient and the Roumanian army is now by aeroplane flight. Wireless telegraphy has the disadvantage that the despatch can be intercepted by the enemy, while communication by ordinary telegraph has to make such a detour to reach Roumania as to be useless for urgent messages. The route by air is, however, becoming daily more and more dangerous, as the Bulgarians are exercising ever greater vigilance to prevent French aeroplanes crossing their territory. The pilot's task is further complicated by doubt as to what territory is held at any given moment by the Roumanian army and what is in the hands of the enemy.

A French aviator sent during the autumn with dispatches from Salonika has given me a description of his journey across enemy territory.

STRAIGHT FOR SOFIA.

"We left Salonika at dawn," he said, "at a quarter to six. The weather was fine, with one of the light mists one sees late in the year. We made straight for Sofia, flying over a chaos of mountains of which the summits were sometimes barely fifty metres below us. This was a bit dangerous, perhaps, but we did not want to fly high. We had not the time, as we only had petrol for a flight of six and a half hours.

"During a third of our flight we were within rifle range, but luckily the Bulgarians did not open fire on us. Everything went on well. Our motor worked with the steady hum dear to the ear of the pilot. The wind was in our favour, and we winged our way towards the Roumanian frontier at a speed of 75 miles an hour. After flying an hour we saw on the horizon the blue line of the Balkans with, in the centre, the towering summit of Mount Vettoch, behind which lies Sofia. We steered straight for it.

"But at Sofia we got a warm reception. We climbed to nearly 10,000 feet, but the shrapnel of the guns was bursting all around us. But we escaped without damage and made straight for the Danube. We had been told that the outskirts of Sofia were patrolled by Fokkers, and we kept a sharp look-out. We flew over the aerodrome—we could plainly see the sheds—but there were no signs of any attempt to attack us.

"Suddenly I received a thump in the back from the fist of my pilot. I turned round and found him pointing with anxiety towards a Fokker, flying 400 yards behind us. He was coming up with us hand over fist, and we were only 20 miles from Sofia and 100 from the Roumanian lines. The Fokkers are armed with a machine-gun fixed in the front of the engine. These are pointed by swinging the aeroplanes, which are extremely fast and extraordinarily supple in their movements. Their usual method of attack is to come up from behind at full speed and to open fire as soon as they are within range. If my pilot had looked round three minutes later it would have been all up with us, as the Fokker would have been in our rear and would have stuck there till he had 'downed' us.

A GUN THAT JAMMED.

"All I possessed in the way of armament was a revolver gun, the coffee-mill, as we call it, and with it I had to do the best I could. An instant later the Fokker was on us. Leaning over I followed his every movement, indicating to my pilot by signs every twist and turn. The manoeuvring cost us many feet in height. The altimeter showed me that we had dropped from 7,500 to 6,000 feet. At last I had the Fokker above me, and just as I was getting ready for fire I discovered that my 'coffee-mill' had jammed. And to save weight I had left my carbine behind. I almost went with rage. And this tragedy lasted twenty-five minutes. Half a score of times the infernal Fokker almost touched our tail, but fortunately without damage to us. The motor still kept up its steady hum. Unfortunately we were only 1,200 feet from the ground. I could distinguish every detail of a passing village, even to the inhabitants in the streets.

"A second time the Fokker passed in front of us. I could distinguish the face of the pilot, his light yellow overalls. At last I got my gun to work and let fly at him, but without effect. We shot past him, and he was once more in our rear. This time, I thought, 'it is all up with us.' I did not take my eyes off him. He seemed to be standing still, then he seemed to be diminishing in size. Was it possible he had given up the chase? I could not believe it, but it was so. In a few minutes he was only a speck on the horizon. He was en route for Sofia.

"I was never so delighted in my life. I danced in our narrow seats for joy. My pilot and I shook hands and I picked up my map to find our route again, as for half an hour past we had worried very little about the direction we were going. Suddenly we saw the silver of the Danube. We were saved.

"But we had to get to our destination, and we had only petrol for another hour. But it was sufficient, and before long we saw the domes and towers of Bucharest. To the east we saw the huge aerodrome and plumed down towards it. We got a marvellous reception, a number of charming ladies throwing us flowers. Our flight was over."

CELEBRATING A VICTORY IN ABYSSINIA.

GERMAN INTRIGUES WITH MOSLEMS.

The Times has received the following letter from a British resident at Adis Abeba, giving a consecutive account of recent events in Abyssinia:-

We have been having most exciting times nearly ever since my arrival. Lidj Jeassu, the young Prince who succeeded the Emperor Menelik (his mother's father) on the Throne three years ago, seemed to have come under Turkish influences and had in many ways, offended the Christian population. The Legations here of the Entente Powers also took the matter up, and about the middle of September sent in a joint protest. This brought matters to a head. At the Feast of Maseal (Cross), September 27th, the Ministers at Adis Abeba declared Lidj Jeassu (who was at Harrar at the time) deposed, and Zauditu, another daughter of Menelik, Empress with Ras Tifairi heir to the Throne and Regent.

Matters passed off quietly enough at first, but eventually Negus Mikael, father of Lidj Jeassu, Ruler of Wollo and the most powerful chief in the country, declared himself in favour of his son and marched against Abeba. The first battle was fought near Ankober, where the new Government force of some 5,000 men, under Ras Sul Seged, was practically annihilated, and Seged killed. There was a good deal of excitement here and the Legation made ready against an attack and to receive the British residents (chiefly Indian merchants). The Government, however, hastened the mobilisation of troops, and a strong force was sent under Ras Tifairi and the Fitaurari (head captain), Hapta Giorgis, who is also War Minister.

A big battle was fought on October 27th. It was tough and go for a long time, but a flank attack at last decided the issue in favour of the new Government. Thousands were killed on both sides. The Government, it is said, lost 10,000 killed, out of a force of 60,000. Ras Mikael, whose army was about the same size, was taken prisoner; it is not known how many of his men were killed. Their way of fighting is very primitive. At first they fire at one another with the rifles of all sorts, with which they are armed, but, soon becoming tired of this, they throw their rifles aside and dash at one another with samitars and spears.

There was much rejoicing in Adis Abeba over the battle, and, on the return of the victorious army about ten days later, there was a grand review held before the new Empress. All the foreign Legations were invited to attend, and we had a tent next to that of the Empress. Mr. W. G. Thiesiger, the British Minister, his wife and two young sons, Mr. Campbell, the Consul, and other members of the Legation and myself, with an escort of Indian Sikhs, all rode out to the place of the review. Before arriving we were joined by the French, Italian, and Russian Legations, and we then all rode up together. Germany was represented by her Consul, the Minister, no doubt, thinking it best to keep away, as he had all the time been scheming for Lidj Jeassu and for him to make trouble for us amongst the Moslems in Somaliland and elsewhere.

I was presented with the others to the Empress, Ras Tifairi, the Abuna (head of the Church), and the Ministers. The Empress sat on cushions, covered with gorgeous tapestries; nothing was to be seen of her but the two eyes peeping through a veil that covered the rest of her face. Even her hands were hidden beneath her robes, and when we went by to shake hands all that we saw to catch hold of was the tip of a finger slightly protruding; it was even bettering whether one shook it or missed it.

WARRIOR AND TROPHIES.

About 20,000 men, mostly mounted on horses or mules, went by. They carried rifles and spears. They were generally dressed in the ordinary white robes of the country, but colour ran riot owing to the splendid attire and head-gear of the principal officers and chiefs. The lesser officers wore sheepskins, dyed in all kinds of tints, over their shoulders. Many had their horses caparisoned in lion and leopard skin and often covered with the clothes and arms of men their riders had killed in battle. Each chief rode by at the head of his men, as he approached the tent of the Empress he dismounted, threw his reins to an attendant slave, and then, drawing and brandishing his sword, danced and jumped towards the tent, shouting out the deeds he had done and making weird sounds with his teeth and tongue. He kept on dancing and gesticulating until, exhausted, he prostrated himself and kissed the ground before the tent. Many of his officers and men went through the same performance. They grew so excited that one often expected them to go for one another with huge swords or spears.

There were two or three rather pathetic scenes. The return of Ras Seged's army, but 100 men out of 8,000, was led before the tent, in deep silence. Seged's son was at their head. They all prostrated themselves and then withdrew without a sign or a word from anyone. Later, Ras Mikael was held up chained to the head of his men, as he approached the tent of the Empress he bowed low; every one half hoped that he would be ordered in and his chains taken off, but as a sign from a Minister he was led away. He was a fine-looking man of about 65, most dignified, but extremely sorrowful. A few other chiefs who had been captured were led by in chains, each carrying a large stone on his shoulder as a sign of submission.

TO HONOUR THE DEAD.

CONCEPTION OF A DISTINGUISHED ARTIST.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, the distinguished artist, writing in the *Weekly Dispatch*, outlines a fine conception to honour the dead.

To artists, the suggestion of a great imperial after-the-war memorial to our heroic dead makes an even stronger appeal than to others—strong as the appeal must be to everyone of British blood. He says:-

The reason is simply that the design and decoration of such a memorial must obviously be entrusted to an artist, and such a trust will give to art its finest opportunity to pay its tribute to those glorious sons of Britain who, for our sake and the world's, nobly gave their lives.

CALLS FOR THE HIGHEST GENIUS.

The task calls for the highest genius, as nothing less than a great work of art could properly express all that such a memorial ought to mean to the British people. It should tell of the tragedy and of the triumph, of the sorrow and of the sacrifice, of the greatest fight for freedom history has ever known. The immensity of the struggle, the horrors through which our armies slowly and gallantly forced their way to victory, the stupendous cost, and the priceless heritage of liberty for the nations and the enduring peace we all hope our arms will win for the generations to come, all this must in some way be embodied or suggested in the artist's work. If our memorial is to stand as a lasting and worthy record of the greatest event in history, it must be the greatest memorial art has ever created.

The boldness and bigness of it must arrest the attention even of the most casual passerby. Let it be placed on some commanding hill near London, so that it can be seen for miles on every side—such a spot, for example, as Richmond Hill. It must be colossal so that every time they see it the children and the grandchildren of the men whose monument it is will remember what their forefathers did for them. There can be nothing small or mean in such a monument, just as there is nothing small or mean about the deeds it memorialises.

There are many monuments in the world which carry out this idea of bigness and impressiveness. The Serbian sculptor Mestrovic has a fine idea for a memorial to his people, its chief feature being a massive and noble building. The Pantheon in Paris is a worthy memorial of a great people. Nothing could be, in its way, more striking and bold than the Victor Emmanuel monument in Italy.

What form should our memorial take? In the first place, I think everyone will agree with me that its main glory should be a noble building—a sort of National Pantheon. I would build it in a wide, open space—away from the crowded streets of cities—and ground it should be a beautiful park. Either in sculpture on the outside of the building or in decorations within it should be told the story of the war. Inside I would place a record bearing the names of all who died for their country. This roll of honour could not, of course, be embellished on the walls, for it would be, alas! too long, but somewhere in the building in some suitable form the names should be kept for all time. In addition, I would devote part of the interior of the monument to a library, which should contain all the books about the great war.

ALWAYS SHINING.

All day long and every day it should be open to the public, and all night long and every night there should shine forth a beacon light above its roof, just as now the torch on the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour will never fail to guide the shipping into port. If America has the right—as undoubtedly she has—to hold aloft to the world the torch of Liberty, surely we have at least no less a right who have fought, and are fighting now, so gloriously in its cause. And because of that, and as a constant reminder that the blood that is being shed for Britain now is also being shed for the freedom of the world, I would have the light of Liberty always shining from our monument to those who died to keep it for us. Thus at night time the monument would still remain a landmark—more conspicuous even than in the daytime—and Englishmen would never be able to forget all the great ideals it enshrined.

COUCY-LE-CHATEAU.

The famous castle of Coucy, which has been destroyed by the Germans in their retreat of destruction which causes so much rejoicing in Germany, was the most important feature of the village of Coucy-le-Chateau, some fourteen miles south-west of Laon, a village rich in historical remains. The ruins are those of a feudal fortress, and embraced an area of over ten thousand square yards. The fortress was built about the middle of the thirteenth century by the lords of Coucy, a house famous in the history of France. In recent years it has been State property and has been restored and preserved by the State.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.50.—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has increased moderately over South Manchuria, central Japan, and the Bonins; it has decreased moderately at all stations surrounding the Eastern Sea, and slightly elsewhere.

The anti-cyclone has strengthened and appears to be central over South Manchuria; a depression is situated to the N.W. of Haiphong and a secondary has moved over the Eastern Sea.

Moderate westerly winds with rain and squally weather may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inch. Total since 1st January, 237 inches against an average of 7.89 inches.

No forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day as follows:-

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	S winds, moderate, occasionally overcast, rain.
Formosa Channel	South winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12th April, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.58	35	—	KNB	1 f	—
Nemuro	—	30.59	—	—	WSW	2	—
Hakodate	—	30.09	—	—	SE	0	—
Fukuo	—	30.14	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	30.00	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.97	—	—	NE	1	—
Kagoshima	—	29.05	—	—	ENE	2	—
Oshima	—	29.85	—	—	SE	5	—
Naha	—	29.81	—	—	S	2	—
Ishijima	—	29.78	—	—	S	6	—
Bonin Is.	—	30.10	—	—	NE	1	—
Chafuo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waihaiwei	—	30.08	44	68	N	4	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.78	52	97	NE	2	—
Guizhou	—	29.72	52	100	N	5	—
Sharp Peak	—	29.66	63	84	N	1	—
Amoy	9 a.	29.74	64	85	W	2	—
Satow	—	29.72	68	84	—	—	—
Taihu	—	29.74	70	84	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.70	60	82	—	—	—
Koshun	—	29.72	70	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.60	72	88	SE	8	—
Canton	—	29.60	73	85	S	1	—
Hongkong	—	29.62	75	80	SE	2	—
Gap Road	—	29.62	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	29.48	73	88	SE	4	—
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyuanan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apurri	6 a.	29.73	75	88	S	2	—
Dagupan	—	29.77	75	82	S	1	—
Manila	—	29.76	73	81	N	0	—
Laga	—	29.75	72	84	—	—	—
San Juan	—	29.57	77	84	—	—	—
Suriga	—	29.73	78	88	—	—	—
Labuan	—	29.73	84	94	SW	4	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's scale.
6. State of Weather, blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, overcast, passing showers, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, in feet.
7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 12th.

	Previous Day	On Date
Barometer	29.65	29.63
Temperature	76	75
Humidity	86	85
Wind Direction	South	SEW
Force	2	2
Weather	—	od
Rain	—	0.26

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th 71
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 12h to 19h April.

	High Water	Low Water
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Day of Week	Day of Month	Hkong Mean Time	Height	Hkong Mean Time	Height
Fri	13	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.		
		2 29 0	5 13 3		
Satur	14	0 39 0	6 33 4		
		4 9 3	5 35 3		
Sun	15	1 43 0	9 46 1		
		No inter.	high	low	—
Mon	16	2 11 0	11 10 1		
		6 20 0	10 0 4		
Tues	17	3 29 0	6 3		
		8 53 0	0 5 1		
Wed	18	4 14 0	1 38 3		
		7 15 0	0 43 1		
Thur	19	7 39 0	0 12 1		
		8 10 0	1 35 2		

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ATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 14th Apr. 9 A.M.
TIENSHIN	"KUSICHOW"	On 15th Apr. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANTH"	On 15th Apr. 11 A.M.
TIENSHIN	"TIENTHIN"	On 15th Apr. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Apr. 4 P.M.

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to	at Noon	via from Colombo	1917	1917
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	about	about	if calling about	about
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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Superintendent.

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via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE } Capt. Hayashi 12,500
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA } S YOKOHAMA MARU (WED. 1st May, at Noon.
Capt. Terada 12,500

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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU (THURSDAY, 19th Apr.)	Capt. Kobayashi 8,000
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th April, at 11 A.M.)	Capt. Yoshikawa 15,200
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU (FRIDAY, 13th Apr.)	Capt. Takahashi 8,000
	SKATORI MARU (MONDAY, 30th Apr., at 11 A.M.)	Capt. Kato 21,000

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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERNSA MARU	9,000—14 knots	WED. 18th April 10.30 A.M.
KORRA MARU	18,000—18 knots	MON. 30th April, Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	SATUR. 12th May
TENYO MARU	21,000—21 knots	WED. 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000—16 knots	MON. 11th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES. 19th June

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" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

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"CANADA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th Apr. at Noon.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 22nd Apr. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Po	1.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
A'herdeen, A'utan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	
Santa, Stanley		
Canton Samahol and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regia 5.00 P.M. Laters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Nantao and Sanmoi	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamohun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kamchuk	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kaukong	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	April 13th.
US London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	2 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bill, at 12 months' sight	2 1/2
US New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand	32 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	32 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6 months' sight	32 1/2
Bank Bill, at 12 months' sight	32 1/2
US Hongkong—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Shanghai—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Yokohama—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Manila—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Batavia—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Hongkong—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Shanghai—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Yokohama—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Manila—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Batavia—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Hongkong—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Shanghai—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Yokohama—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Manila—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
US Batavia—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.

SUSPENDED COMES.

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Hongkong 30 cents' piece	\$0.00 Premium.
Hongkong 10	0.15
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Canton 10	\$6.50

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 12th APRIL, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$705, buyers	24 1/2 for 1916	\$25 for 1914
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$375, buyers	\$3 for 1914	\$27 for 1915
China Fire	\$50	\$315, buy.	27 1/2 for 1915	\$27 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$332, buy.	27 1/2 for 1915	\$27 for 1915
North China	\$100	\$210, buyers	\$18 for 1914	\$18 for 1914
Union	\$50	\$235		
Yangtze	\$50	\$235		
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$36	\$5 int. a/c 1916/17	\$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$18, sales	3/ int. for 1916	10/ int. for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	\$25	\$128, buy.	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/16	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$128, buy.		
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$34, buyers	\$12 for 1916	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
REVENUE.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$114	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916
Malacca Sugars	\$30	\$312, buyers	\$12 for 1916	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$81, buyers	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$123, buy.	\$12 for 1916	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	\$100	\$123, sel.	\$12 for 1916	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$36, buyers	\$7 for 1916	\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$102	\$50 cents for 1916	\$2 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$97, buyers	\$5.25 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$50	\$30		
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$75, buyers		
West Point	\$50	\$75, buyers		
UTILITIES.				
Langkai	\$10	T. 17, buy.	T. 1 for year ending 31/12/16	2/ int. account 1916
Shells	\$1	103/-	2/ int. account 1916	2/ int. account 1916
Coal Caspian	\$1	28/-		
MINING.				
Kailash	\$1	36/-	1/ int. act. year ending 30/6/16	None since 1910
Rauha	\$1	\$2.20, buyers	4/ int. account 1916	
Tronoh	\$1	\$2.20, buyers		
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	\$10	T. 14 1/2	T. 9 for year ending 31/12/16	T. 0.60 for year ending 30/11/16
Kung Yik	\$10	T. 13, buy.	T. 6 for year ending 30/11/16	T. 6 for year ending 30/11/16
Shanghai	\$10	T. 117	T. 6 for year ending 30/11/16	T. 6 for year ending 30/11/16
Yangtze	\$10	T. 5	T. 5 for 1915	72 cents for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$8, sales	None since 1906	70 cents for 1916
China Lights	\$10	\$8	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16
China Providents	\$5	\$23, buyers	\$0 cents for 1916	\$2.25 for year ending 29/2/16
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$23, buyers	\$11 for 1916	\$2 and bonus of \$1 for 1916
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$8.55, sellers	None for year ending 31/5/16	Int. 7% account 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$50, buy.	7% for year ending 31/5/16	7% for year ending 31/5/16
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$23, buy.	25 cents for year ending 31/5/16	\$1.25 for 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$23, buy.	70 cents for 1915	None since 1914
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		
Hongkong Trans.	\$5	\$7.40		
Peak Trans. Old	\$10	\$9.80		
Do. New	\$1	\$1		
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3.40, buy.		
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$16 1/2		
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$16 1/2		
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6, buyers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LASTEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.25	65 p. c.	10 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$12.75	35 p. c.	35 p. c.
Glenlyon	\$1	Oct.	\$2.55	40 p. c.	30 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$3.55	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$2.55	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$4.55	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.50	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$5.00	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Sandycroft	\$1	Dec.	\$2.00	35 p. c.	35 p. c.
Tapak	\$1	Dec.	\$2.00	35 p. c.	35 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London	\$1	Dec.	\$1 1/2		

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Sterling \$15,000,000
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For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1917.

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Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

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SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tai-kiang, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENSIN: Peking, Tientsin, Luanchow, Tsinghsien, Hing-tai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shao-shin, Chieh-shin, Lanchow, Ningpo, KAIPEI: Changteh, Sinyang, Lecho, Cheowkei, Tientsin, Chien-shin, Yuh-shan, Haining, Chiao, Taichang, TAIYUAN: Yanchow, Fochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshih, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUMING, PEKING, Kueih's Suiyanchow, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

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Reserve Fund \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 15,000,000
Reserve Funds " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

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N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,135,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 550,000

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C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [82]

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]